Auction Sales.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS IN RICH FRAMES, AT AUCTION, BY SPECIAL CATALOGUE.
A splendid Gallery of over [illegible] Engravings in Gilt, Rosewood and Solid Black Walnut Frames, at
No. 56 Dearborn Street, Opposite the Tremont House,
On Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, 3d, 4th and 5th of September, at [illegible] o'clock, and [illegible] evening of each day.
We will sell, as above, the beautiful collection of Fare and Valuable Engravings in [illegible] and Gilt Frames, as seen now on [illegible]. The gallery contains all the valuable [illegible] from the works of Landseer, [illegible] &c., &c. It is [illegible] very finest collection ever offered at public [illegible] in this city, and provides the [illegible] connoisseur. They will be seen on [illegible] Monday morning until the evening of [illegible]. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to [illegible]. Parties purchasing can have their [illegible] by experienced packers free of charge.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, WOOL HATS, Buck Gauntlets, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.
Without reserve, for Cash.
On FRIDAY, Sept. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our sales rooms, 46 & 48 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.
Without reserve for Cash.
On SATURDAY, Sept 6th, at 9½ o'clock, at our sales rooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
Complete stock of
Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Masonic Goods, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY, Sept. 9, at 9½ o'clock A. M. (Sale to continue until all is sold.)
At our Auction Rooms,
NOS. 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
Nearly opposite Tremont House. We will sell, without reserve for cash, the entire stock of [illegible], assigned to Geo. M. Gray, Esq., January [illegible], consisting of the Gold Jewelry, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver Tea and Table Spoons and Forks, Silver and Silver Plated Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, Salvers, Castors, etc. Also, a large lot of Masonic Goods. Also two building lots located in Prairie du Chien. By order of
GEO. M. GRAY, Esq., Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
Large stock of
Groceries, West India Goods, GLASS, CROCKERY, Wooden and Hardware, Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, &c.
AT AUCTION.
Without reserve for cash. Sale to commence on Tuesday, Sept. 2d, at 9½ o'clock a. m., and to continue until all is sold, at the store of the late JOHN TAYLOR, on
West Randolph street, near Union Park.
The Fancy Groceries, shelf goods, tin, crockery, wooden ware, boots and shoes, &c., will be sold on Tuesday morning.
The horses, carriages, wagons, harness, sleighs, farm wagon, express wagon, heavy grocery wagon, corn, oats, shorts, 5 live hogs, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
The unbroken packages of West India goods, tea, sugar, coffee, bbls flour, bbls beef, bbls pork, etc., etc., on Wednesday at 9½ o'clock A. M.
By order of Mary Ann Taylor, Administratrix.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
To the Trade, Hotel Keepers and others,
The most elegant stock of
Silver Plated Goods
Ever offered
AT AUCTION.
In Chicago, will be sold on Wednesday morning, commencing at 9½ o'clock, [illegible]. The stock consists of rich Chased and Plain Tea Sets, Breakfast, Dinner and Tete-a-tete Castors, Coffee and Tea Urns, Fruit Stands, Wine Casters, Goblets, Mugs, Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cake Baskets, Salvers, Trays, Syrup Pitcher and Plate, Cake Stands, Card Racks, Butter Coolers, Table and Tea Knives, Dessert do, Table, Desert and Tea Spoons and Forks, Butter Knives, Soup and Gravy Ladles, Fish, Ice Cream and Pie Knives, Card Baskets, &c., together with a great variety of other Fancy articles.
Sale positive and without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 36 Lake street.
LARGE SALE OF
Superior Furniture, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Sept. 2d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 36 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Parlor Suits, Tete-a-tetes, Sofas, Parlor Reception, Sewing Rockers and Easy Chairs, [illegible] Marble-Top Center Tables, [illegible], Work Stands, Book Stools, Hat Trees, French [illegible] and Cottage Bedsteads, Book Cases and Secretaries, Plain and Marble Top Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges, Mattresses, Chamber [illegible], Dining-room Cane Seat Chairs, Extension and [illegible], Looking Glasses, Silver-Plated Castors and Spoons, Office Chairs, Desks, Brussels Carpets, &c., &c., with a variety of other Household Goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
TRADE SALE OF
Fine and Common Furniture, Cane-Seat Chairs, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 4th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 36 Lake street, large invoices of Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Furniture, consisting of Dressing and other Bureaus, Washstands, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Mahogany Chairs, Whatnots, Cottage and Paneled Bedsteads, Tables and Office Chairs, Cane Seat Cottage and Office Chairs, Mahogany Rockers, Chamber Suits, with and without Marble Tops, Parlor Suits, Book Cases, &c. The above goods are consigned to me from Cincinnati, New York and Boston expressly for this sale.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
TRADE SALE OF
White Granite Ware and Glassware
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Sept. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell a fine invoice of the best quality of White Granite Ware, (the manufacture of James Edwards & Sons) consisting of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dining and Tea Wares, and will be sold in lots to suit the Trade.
ALSO,
[illegible] boxes of American Flint Glassware, consisting of Tumblers, Goblets, Wines, Champagne, Bowls, Syrups, Covered Dishes and Butters, Jugs, Creams, Salts, Peppers, Vinegars, Mustards, Egg Preserves, Ale, &c., &c.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION TRADE SALE.
Exclusively for the sale of
BOOTS & SHOES.
We shall offer to the
COUNTRY TRADE
3500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
Of desirable styles and well adapted to the retail Western trade, in lots to suit customers.
The sale will commence AUGUST 19th, and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a. m. o'clock until the stock is disposed of.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Are invited to call early and examine stock, as so favorable an opportunity seldom offers.
GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers,
54 Lake street, Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 150 cases Men's, Boys' and Youth's [illegible] Boots; [illegible] cases Women's Gaiters, Lace Boots and Balmorals; 15 cases Children's Gaiters, Balmoral and Shoes.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, Sept. 1st, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3d, FRIDAY, Sept. 5th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold dry goods, clothing, Yankee notions, hats, caps and furnishing goods. Also, at private sale, 100 Cloths and Carpeting.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn St., Opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
Every Tuesday and Thursday.
By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. [illegible] advertisement in Wholesale column.

Lost.

LOST.—Between the Post Office and Moseley School House, a Black Memorandum Book, containing [illegible] accounts of no value to any one except the owner. A suitable reward will be paid to any person on leaving it at this office.
CYRUS ANDREWS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST.—On Saturday last, a Black Leather Pocket-book, containing one $20 Treasury Note, two $5 [illegible] and some notes of [illegible], and several receipts [illegible]. The above reward will be paid upon its return to this office.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Furnished or Unfurnished,
No. 237 Michigan Avenue,
Second door south of Harrison street. Apply on the premises to CHARLES M. DUPUY.

TO RENT—A first class Residence, No. 296 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, [illegible]. Inquire of JAS. WARD, 254 West Randolph, or WALTER S. GURNEE [illegible] Washington street. [illegible] per annum.

TO RENT—My House, No. 417 WABASH AVENUE, with the Furniture, [illegible] Tremont House, Chicago, Aug. 27, 1862.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE,
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
[illegible]

TO RENT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
[illegible]

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The silence of three days, which has been disturbed only by "horrible rumors" like that which we copy elsewhere from the New York *Tribune*, or by equally horrible suspicions in the minds of the people, is broken by the announcement that a battle was fought on Monday two miles north of Fairfax C. H. in which Generals Kearney and Stevens were killed—the rebels under Jackson being driven a mile from the field after a fierce engagement. The news is brought down to three o'clock yesterday morning. This fight purports to have been made by a portion only of Pope's army.

The latest previous intelligence is of quite a different character, stating that there had been no fighting since Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and that our army had moved from Centreville two miles towards the battle field of Saturday. In what manner the scene of strife has been transferred to Fairfax, six miles nearer to Washington, is not explained. There is evidently much perturbation in Washington, for all the department clerks and persons employed in the public buildings, have been ordered to enroll themselves in companies for the defense of the capital, under Gen. Wadsworth. Gen. McClellan has been placed in command of the fortifications around Washington.

From Cincinnati it is reported that the rebels are only thirty-nine miles distant from that city and are marching against it 30,000 strong. The citizens are working *en masse* on the fortifications on the Kentucky side of the river. The excitement in Louisville is equally great. It is perfectly amazing that such a condition of things should exist, with the great and unconquerable western army lying idle in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

This is seemingly a dark day for the Union, but it is no time for discouragement or despair. The mighty North has hardly begun to put forth her energies, and perhaps these dangers and reverses are necessary to make us understand the character of the contest, and induce us at last to fight in deadly earnest.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The whole country, despite the absorbing war news, is looking anxiously to the action of the Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad, now in session in this city. The interests at stake are so vast, and far reaching upon the destinies and the welfare of the nation, and in fact, of the commerce and civilization of the whole world, that well grounded fears were entertained lest it should fall into the hands of speculators who would commence it only to swindle the Government by leaving it half finished, and make it a hissing and a byword for the next fifty years. It gives us great pleasure, therefore, to add that the action of the commissioners in electing Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, President, H. V. Poor Secretary, and Thos. W. Olcott, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., Treasurer, shows conclusively that the Commissioners mean to build the road, for no better selection of officers could possibly have been made. The country will at once have confidence in the enterprise, knowing that thus far at least the men who control it appreciate its national importance, and whose high character is a complete guarantee that all that integrity, experience and energy can accomplish to give the organization the right direction, will be done. The only chance which the Pawnee and all other tribes of speculators will hereafter have to control this great national work, will be to take a majority of the stock, and that they will hardly be allowed to do. The confidence which the capitalists of the country will feel in its organization will, it is believed, induce them to subscribe so liberally that all mere speculators will be disposed to stand aside, well assured that they will be unable to pay the assessments that will be made upon the stock. The friends of the road have, therefore, good reason for congratulation that so auspicious a commencement has been made in a work which for all future time will be regarded as one of the greatest achievements of any age.

THE BUELL CANARD.

Surgeon Causdell, of the 3d Wisconsin battery, arrived in this city yesterday. He left Dechard, seventy miles south of Nashville and thirty-five miles from Stevenson, on Friday last. Gen. Buell was then at his headquarters, and no fight with the enemy had taken place. Of course the dispatch from Cairo, published yesterday, was a *canard*.

List of Casualties.

The following officers and soldiers belonging to Western regiments were killed or wounded at the recent battles in Virginia:

19th Indiana—Colonel Brown, killed; A. Van Liew, B, wounded.

1st Michigan—Col. Roberts, killed; Captain Parry, killed; Lieut. J. F. Hatch, F, wounded; Lieut. Hampin, do; Serg't M. E. Smith, wounded; J. McKane, I, do; T. G. Graham, I, wounded in the side.

2d Michigan—H. Enow, H, wounded.

3d Michigan—Capt. McIntyre, K, wounded in the thigh.

16th Michigan—Serg't James Hough, E, wounded; E. Southeroy, E, do; Otto Schmitz, G, do; Serg't. Parry, do; Lieut. S H. Swan, do.

1st Michigan Cavalry—J. McDermott, I, wounded; Lieut. Merriam, do., and taken prisoner; Major Town, killed.

1st Minnesota—Swan Johnson, B, wounded.

8th Illinois—Serg't Holcomb, I, wounded.

2d Wisconsin—Col. O'Connor, killed; Lieut. [illegible], wounded; Lieut. Hardy, H, do; Major [illegible]; A. Lancaster, do; Albert Aldrop, C, do; C. [illegible], do; V. Schmitt, do; Capt. Randolph, killed.

6th Wisconsin—F. Eversoll, D, killed; Colonel Cutler, wounded; Capt. Marsh, do, do; Corporal Carpenter, D, do.; S. R. Faulkner, C, do; J. Fowler, B, do; J. Tibbetts, D, do; H. Overt, C, do; J. Riley, D, do; L. Fowler, D, do; W. Husted, D, do; L. Sheldon, C, do.

7th Wisconsin—Capt. Brayton, B, killed; Serg. [illegible], D, do; S. Balloch, D, do; W. Emory, D, do; E. King, D, do; A. D. Combs, D, do; J. M. [illegible], D, do; J. Marble, D, do; J. Cuddy, D, do; [illegible], D, do; J. Bimburger, D, do; [illegible], wounded; Col. Robinson, do; Lieut Col. [illegible], in the leg; Capt. Walthirsh, I, [illegible]; C. Kelley, D, do; E. Marsh, D, do.

2d Wisconsin—Lieut. E. Crane, killed; Major [illegible]; Capt. O'Brien, do; Capt. Whitely, [illegible]; G. James Lawrence, do; Fred. Eddy, do; [illegible] Max, do; J. W. Leslie, do; [illegible], wounded; E. [illegible], do; J. Truax, B, do; N. T. Smith, do; J. [illegible], B, do.

5th Michigan—Lieutenant Hesse, D, killed; Corporal Van Dusen, D, do; Col. Barnum, D, do; J. [illegible]; Travers, D, do; Corp'l. Wood, [illegible]; H. D. Beckwith, K, do; C. W. Ballen, E, do; W. Halsey, K, do; J. J. Powley, K, do; Capt. [illegible], wounded; Capt. Smith, K, do; Lieut. [illegible], do; Lieut. Brennan, do.

[illegible] Michigan—C. Estabrook, F, wounded in the [illegible].

19th Indiana—Major May, killed; W. H. Miller, A, do; J. Gross, A, do; J. B. Burke, A, [illegible], A, do; F. Roney, F, do; T. [illegible], A, do; [illegible] White, F, do; Captain [illegible], wounded; Lieutenant [illegible]; Sergeant Harverstrop, A, do; [illegible], F, do; Corporal Algona, F, do; Corporal [illegible], F, do; Corporal Fisher, F, do; [illegible], A, do; J. Pierson, A, do; G. Clark, A, do; [illegible] Terrilburger, A, do; E. Berelshire, [illegible]; McCollins, A, do; H. Brady, A, do; G. [illegible], A, do; S. Padget, A, do; D. J. Ellison, [illegible]; J. L. Mitchell, A, do; [illegible], A, do; H. Carr, A, do; E. Pear, [illegible]; S. Pedis, A, do; D. Rickel, [illegible]; J. Hock, A, do; J. [illegible]; L. Abbott, A, do; D. Harmon, [illegible]; J. Coggin, I, do; F. [illegible]; C. U. Marsh, F, do; [illegible], F, do; Sommine, F, do; M. Rogers, F, do; J. Lamb, F, do; J. Derrer, F, do.

Gen. Walbridge.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, arrived yesterday, to attend the meeting of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners. The General [illegible] some very happy war speeches [illegible], and we understand that it is the wish of his friends to invite him to [illegible] during the session of the convention on the subjects of the railroad and the [illegible] he will certainly have a large audience.

[illegible] Shellabarger (Republican) and [illegible] (of the Vallandigham persuasion) are the candidates for Congress in the [illegible] District of Ohio. Both are [illegible] House. Unless 2,000 [illegible] Democrats of that [illegible], Cox has reached his [illegible].

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. | CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862. | NUMBER 48.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Struggle in Virginia—The Rebel Plans and Movements—Gen. Pope's Counter-movements—Sharp Practice on Both Sides.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 1.]

When it was decided that McClellan was to evacuate the Peninsula, Gen. Pope was pushed forward into the heart of Eastern Virginia to make a diversion in his favor. To this end, his cavalry made repeated and damaging dashes at the railroad connecting Richmond and Gordonsville, an important railroad junction, nearly 100 miles northwest, while the bulk of Pope's army—then some 50,000 strong—advanced down the Orange and Alexandria railroad, which, running southwestwardly, connects Alexandria, *via* Gordonsville and Charlottesville, with Lynchburg in the far southwest—of course crossing both the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. Pope also crossed both these streams, and was reported at one time to have occupied Gordonsville, but the subordinate charged with that movement failed to execute it.

Pope's advance, as was calculated, distracted the rebel attention from McClellan's retreat down the Peninsula, and collected their forces in his front. Being soon outnumbered, he was ordered to fall back, and did so. The bloody but indecisive battle of "Cedar Mountain" was fought between the advance of the two armies respectively, just north of the Rapidan, on August 9. Jackson soon after retreated across the Rapidan—probably to tempt Pope further from his resources. After some days' desultory skirmishing, Pope fell back across the Rappahannock, and stood at bay, guarding the innumerable fords of that river along a line of twenty or thirty miles. The position was, of course, advantageous to the defensive party, but liable to be broken through by massing a heavy force at either of a score of points, and breaking the defensive line by a resolute effort. Still, though the enemy (having ordered up everything from Richmond) were undoubtedly much the stronger in numbers, no serious effort to pierce General Pope's line was made. While he thus stood on guard, a rebel cavalry force under Stuart, some 1,000 to 1,200 in number, pierced his lines at some unguarded ford and made a circuit in his rear, surprising his headquarters at Catlett's Station on the evening of the 22d, and making a considerable haul of his papers, with some money and prisoners. Stuart was, of course, guided to Pope's weakly-guarded headquarters by traitors within our lines. He was himself at the front, twelve miles distant, with most of his staff, of whom but one was captured.

For some days, an ominous stillness prevailed on the rebel side of the Rappahannock. No more skirmishes or artillery duels were invited from that side. Few men showed themselves to our expectant forces. "Where are the rebels? What are they about?" were the wondering queries. They were soon to be answered, and current expectation that the traitor chiefs would not await the rapid concentration of our new levies at Washington was not to be disappointed.

Early on Sunday morning, August 24th, Stonewall Jackson, with some thirty or forty thousand trusted veterans in the lightest marching order, without tents or wagons save for ammunition, left the rebel lines south of the Rappahannock and moved westward, unknown to and unsuspected by Pope. Winding his way among the sources of the Rappahannock in the Blue Ridge, by roads unknown to our side, he turned the right flank of our army, and emerging unperceived at Thoroughfare Gap, about half way between Manassas Junction and Front Royal, his advance, consisting of Stuart's cavalry, swooped down upon our depot of provisions, clothing, stores, &c., at Manassas, like a hawk among a brood of chickens. The small force guarding that point was soon dispersed or captured, and our heavy stores were appropriated so far as possible, and the rest destroyed. Railroad trains conveying provisions and munitions to Pope, and bringing back wounded, sick, empty cars, &c., were captured and destroyed, those in charge of them running into the jaws of the wolf while unsuspecting any danger.

The capture of the Junction was soon known in Washington, and the 1st New Jersey brigade, under Gen. Taylor, sent down to rectify matters—no one suspecting that there was anything more serious than another cavalry dash at our lines of communication. But, by this time a considerable force of rebel infantry and artillery had come up, and Gen. Taylor's brigade and trimmings were sent to the right about with little ceremony, and with a loss of several hundred prisoners, who were paroled so soon as possible. And still the Junction, hardly thirty miles from Washington, and nearly so far in the rear of Gen. Pope, was firmly held by the rebels, who challenged all comers.

Thus far, Gen. Pope would seem to have been completely circumvented. It was nearly Wednesday morning before he knew a word of the nice business going on in his rear. When he *did* learn it, he appears to have acted with a judgment and decision of which our army movements hitherto have evinced a plentiful lack. Instead of sending back a brigade to reopen his communications, he at once divined that this was no mere cavalry raid on his stores, but a daring if not desperate attempt to isolate him and fall with crushing weight on some part of our forces, preliminary to a bold push upon Washington or Baltimore. So he promptly faced about and started from Warrenton and vicinity with his whole force—now swelled by reinforcements to some 60,000 or 70,000—determined to know what all this meant. He marched in three columns by parallel roads. His central column under Hooker (Pope himself with it) first encountered a rebel force that afternoon at Kettle Run, a few miles below Manassas, and pushed it back, killing and wounding 300 of them. Pushing on to Manassas next morning (Thursday), Pope found that place had been evacuated three hours before by Stonewall Jackson, who had moved to Centreville (north) and thence westward up Bull Run—doubtless to avoid a conflict with superior forces and form a speedier junction with the remainder of the rebel army, which was more slowly following on his devious way from the south side of the Rappahannock. McDowell and Sigel's corps followed and overtook him, and a fight ensued with general advantage to our side, which was only terminated by darkness. Jackson held his ground with desperate tenacity, knowing that a disorderly retreat was destruction, while the bulk of Gen. Lee's army must be coming rapidly to his rescue. We took 1,000 prisoners.

Friday morning, General Pope concentrated his forces and pushed on after Jackson, who by this time had been heavily reinforced by the rebel main army. A desperate battle ensued, partly on the Bull Run battle ground of last year, our troops this time approaching it from the south. The Unionists had the best of it, holding the battle ground at dark though with a loss of 8,000 killed and wounded. Gen. Pope estimates the rebel loss as twice that number. We were the assailants throughout.

The next morning (Saturday) the positions were reversed. The rebel grand army—estimated at 200,000 in all—had now nearly or quite all come up, and they being much the stronger party, assumed the offensive. They gained ground upon us during the day. At night, Gen. Pope's headquarters were at Centreville, to which strong position his whole army had fallen back in good order, and where he had just been joined by Franklin's corps, while Sumner's was well on the way to him. (These are among the best portions of the late army of the Peninsula.) The two parties had gradually swung around during these terrible conflicts, so that our army is once more in communication with Washington, while the rebels probably hold the position west and south of Bull Run. Pope unquestionably is in a position of such strength that he can defy the enemy till he is so reinforced that he can again assume the offensive, while, in the meantime, he is already so strong that they will not venture to leave him in their rear for any advance toward the Northern Potomac.

Federal Tax Collectors and Assessors for Illinois and Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

The following are the appointments for Illinois under the Excise and Tax Law:

1st District—Collector, Geo. Schneider, Chicago; Assessor Ebenezer Peck, Chicago.

2d—Collector, Walt Talcott, Rockford; Assessor, Duncan Ferguson, Rockford.

3d—Collector, Henry A. Mix, Oregon; Assessor, Lester H. Robinson, Morrison.

4th—Collector, Seth C. Sherman, Quincy; Assessor, Wm. D. Henderson, Aledo.

5th—Collector, W. H. Brown, Princeton; Assessor, Thos H. Moore, Peori.

6th—Collector, Lewis Ellsworth, Naperville, Assessor, Eli L. Waterman, Ottawa.

9th—Collector, W. P. Cunningham, Danville; Assessor, Geo. W. Rives, Paris.

8th—Collector, Turner R. King, Springfield; Assessor, Peter Folsom, Bloomington.

9th—Collector, Wm. G. Green, Menard county; Assessor, A. F. Babcock, Fulton county.

10th—Collector, F. Alexander, Greenville; Assessor, John Moses, Winchester.

11th—Collector, Daniel R. Green, Salem; Assessor, Peter R. Smith, Petite.

12th—Collector, Hiram Barbour; Assessor, Fred. K. Gremer, Belleville.

13th—Collector, Daniel G. Hay, Burnt Prairie; Assessor, De Witt C. Barbour, Tamaroa.

FOR IOWA.

1st District—Collector, J. C. Walker, Fort Madison; Assessor, R. M. Pitchell, Mount Pleasant.

2d—Collector, Geo. W. Ells, Davenport; Assessor, Pliny Fay, Muscatine.

3d—Collector, Jed Lake, Independence; Assessor, Jesse D. Jarrett, Dubuque.

4th—Collector, Elijah Sells, Des Moines; Assessor, J. S. Jerome, Iowa City.

5th—Collector, J. C. Hogens, Mt. Ayr; Assessor, John N. Dewey, Des Moines.

6th—Collector, S. P. Hewitt, Jr., Eagle Grove; Assessor, Delos Arnold, Marshalltown.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Gov. Curtin, to meet a requisition from the president, has issued orders for the formation of three cavalry regiments within twenty days, advance pay and bounty to be paid. Three friends of Chas. Ingersoll engaged Brigfield's band for a serenade last night, but kept the band in the dark as to the object. After playing a few tunes they were taken to the residence of Judge Cadwallader. Peter McCall, and Judge Wharton, the managers of the affair, wanted "Dixie" and the "Marseilles" played, but the band refused, and played "national airs" instead. The originators of the serenade are unknown.

Three immense rifled cannon, 7½, 8, and 8½ inch bore, have already been found in the hold of the prize steamer Bermuda. Other cases not yet open are supposed to contain small cannon or rifles.

Four city regiments left yesterday for Washington.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Sanguinary Engagement Near Fairfax C. H.

Gens. Kearney and Stevens Killed.

THE ENEMY UNDER JACKSON DRIVEN FROM THE FIELD.

Conflicting Statements as to the Position of Pope's Army.

The Main Body Reported to have Advanced Two Miles from Centreville.

GEN. BANKS' CORPS SAFE.

GEN. McCLELLAN IN COMMAND OF THE WASHINGTON FORTIFICATIONS.

Department Clerks and Employes Ordered into the Service.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1862.

The following are among the casualties to Wisconsin officers:

Col. O'Connor, 2d Wis, killed on Thursday night; Col. W. W. Robinson, 7th Wis., wounded in leg, bone broken; Lieut. Col. Hamilton, 7th Wis., shot through both legs; Major Bells, 7th Wis., wounded in the head with shell; Col. Cutler, of the 6th Wisconsin, wounded severely in the leg. The 7th Wisconsin lost on Thursday 186 killed, wounded and missing. The 2d lost 243, and the 6th lost seventy-five.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GEN'LS OFFICE, Sept. 2, 1862.

By direction of the president, Maj. Gen. McClellan will have command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the capital.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A train of cars having on board 500 or 600 soldiers, who were wounded in Saturday's fight, came down this morning from Fairfax. They represent, among others, the 25th Ohio, 6th regulars, 35th New York, and a number of New York and other regiments. A guard also came down, having in charge seven confederate prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Our army has advanced two miles towards the late battle field. The killed are being buried and the wounded removed under a flag of truce. About 2,300 have thus far been removed from the various fields of battle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A long train of wounded soldiers have just come in from Fairfax Station. It is reported that three or four department clerks who went out as nurses, have fallen into the hands of the rebels.

Senator Fessenden is expected here to-night. His son, Samuel, was killed in the battle of Friday and was buried at Centreville.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—By direction of the president all the clerks and employes of the civil departments, and all the employes in the public buildings in Washington will be immediately organized into companies under the direction of Brigadier General Wadsworth, and will be armed and supplied with ammunition for the defense of the capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Recent advices received from the vicinity of the late sanguinary conflicts in Virginia with the enemy, report affairs in that locality as being comparatively quiet. The news from that quarter to-day has been, considering the intense excitement and bustle prevalent, is decidedly meagre.

Rumors and stories of the most extravagant nature have been circulated throughout the city. A great majority of these have been found to be entirely unreliable. Parties who left Centreville late yesterday afternoon, report that the command of Gen. Banks, who had been rumored cut off, arrived at that point about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There can be very little doubt of the correctness of this report, as our informant states that he witnessed the arrival of this command. It is further stated that a march of twenty-five miles was accomplished by them on that day, in order to reach that position.

The greatest attention is being given to the condition of the wounded, who are conveyed with all possible promptitude to the various depots provided for their reception. An overabundance of nurses and physicians have tendered their services, and it is most assuredly true that the brave men who have fallen in defense of the national honor will not want for sympathy and kind attention in their sufferings. The different relief associations, both male and female, which have been organized, many of them lately, are assiduous in their endeavors to alleviate the suffering condition of our wounded.

It was stated in a former letter that a large number of stragglers were yesterday picked up by the enemy's cavalry. The raids were made between Fairfax Court House and Centreville within the past two days.

The prices for market provisons have nearly doubled, owing to the increased demand for them, and the country people being interrupted in their pursuits.

On Sunday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, fifteen of the ambulances, being in advance of the train down in a hollow, were captured. There were in all 230 ambulances and sixty hacks.

About 2,200 wounded have so far been removed from the field. The movements were facilitated by Major W. C. Barney of New York.

Yesterday evening at six o'clock our army was withdrawn behind the hills of Centreville, as a feint, it is believed, to draw on the enemy, but they did not advance. This morning our army again advanced two miles, toward the old battle field. The large reinforcements which have arrived there, consisting of artillery and infantry, make the army perfectly safe. No firing took place after 9 o'clock Saturday night. Kearney's division remained on the field till 11 o'clock on Sunday. Some shells were thrown into the enemy, but no response was made. This morning a slight skirmish took place in Kearney's division.

In the recent battle, Gen. Hatch was wounded slightly, a ball penetrating the brim and body of his felt hat, and flattened on the skull.

The dead were being burried and the wounded removed to-day, from the late scene of conflict, under a flag of truce.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Generals Kearney and Stevens were killed in a severe engagement which took place last evening near Chantilly, about two miles north of Fairfax C. H., between a portion of Gen. Pope's army and Jackson's forces. Our loss was heavy but the enemy was driven back a mile, and we occupied the field of battle until 3 o'clock this a. m.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The *Star* of last evening reports that the rebels lost General Ewell killed, Stonewall Jackson badly wounded, and a large proportion of generals and other field officers.

Gen. Sigel was wounded in the hand.

A thousand surgeons reached Washington to-day for the purpose of offering their service to the Government. A portion of them only have been accepted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington correspondence says:

"It is generally conceded that Gen. Pope somewhat exaggerated our loss in the dispatch fixing it at 8,000 in killed and wounded, and decidedly exaggerated the enemy's loss in placing it at double that number. The record of all the battles, including that of Saturday, will show, as is thought, a loss of from 10,000 to 13,000 at least, on our side, in killed, wounded and prisoners. The loss of the enemy is thought to have been less, since they fought, much as usual, behind cover. Many of our artillery horses, at which the enemy directed many of their heavy guns, were shot down, and several batteries were captured.

"The enemy's whole force, according to nearly every prisoner's account, is now entirely surrounded by our army, with no possibility of escaping without the greatest battle of the campaign being fought against greatly superior numbers.

"A gentleman who arrived from Bull Run this (Monday) morning says fighting was going on all day Sunday between Centreville and Thoroughfare Gap.

"Yesterday morning, by order of General Pope, 148 cars and five locomotives were destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of ammunition and stores at Bristow Station. The empty cars and engines alone were worth $185,000. The rebels burned two engines and forty-eight cars at the same place on Sunday night.

"It is said that within the last twenty-four hours the enemy have fallen back to a new line of defense.

"A Lieutenant who was captured says that 150,000 rebels attempted to get through Thoroughfare Gap, but that only 100,000 were able to do so. Their forces were commanded by Ewell, Hill and Jackson.

"Our divisions of Generals King and Ricketts' are fearfully cut up. The brigade of Gen. Hartsuff has lost more than half its officers. Towers' and Duryea's, of the same division, also suffered greatly. General Hartsuff was not in command of the brigade, but was sick in Washington.

"General Banks engaged the enemy near Bristow Station. From all that I can learn, it seems he was attacked by a column under Gen. Lee in person, moving from the direction of the Rappahannock. If so, he probably had a double task to perform—to repulse both Gen. Lee from the Rappahannock and a portion of Jackson's or Longstreet's forces from this side. Burnside, Banks and Hooker seem to have an enemy to contend with in both front and rear. It is now certain that Gen. Banks not only burned his own baggage train, but destroyed three locomotives and three trains of cars laden with ammunition and supplies. The locomotives and cars were at Bristow Station.

"Gen. Reno said, in conversation to-day, that he never saw a more daring act than one performed by the rebels on Saturday. Out of the woods on the flank of several of his batteries, swarmed what appeared to be stragglers from our forces—a few at first, then more and more, until not less than a regiment or two had emerged. He was completely deceived until they were nearly upon his guns, when he caught sight of the red patch, knew them to be rebels, turned his artillery in a twinkling upon them, and destroyed almost every man."

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Richmond papers of the 26th contain highly colored accounts of the rebel success on the Rappahannock on the 24th ult. Jackson, then at Warrenton, telegraphed to Richmond to hurry up the remainder of the army, and not to delay to prepare provisions, as enough had been captured at that point to feed the whole force for some time.

In the rebel House of Representatives, Mr. Foote offered a series of resolutions favoring an aggressive war; also favoring a declaration to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, offering to guarantee the free navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to their mouths, if they will desist from the further prosecution of the war.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A gentleman who returned from the battle field this morning reports that in Saturday's fight our left wing was commanded by Gen. McDowell, but, owing to the murderous enfilading fire of the rebels he was compelled to fall back. Gen. Sigel commanded the centre, and Gen. Kearney the right. It appears that our forces attacked the enemy in the woods, from which the latter opened numerous batteries, causing great slaughter. The rebels suffered equally as much as our troops. Our men, fearless and determined, fell back about a mile, leaving the dead and wounded on that field.

Our informant says that our main forces were five miles from Centreville on Sunday, in battle array, and prepared for all emergencies, having been strongly reinforced. All the wounded had been moved from the fields of Thursday and Friday, which were yesterday still in our possession, and those of the scene of the conflict on Saturday the enemy still occupied. The cars came in this morning from the first named field, bringing many wounded, some to Alexandria and others to Washington.

Many ladies have made liberal contributions from their private stores, and have been unremitting in their care and attention to the wounded. In fact, the people of this district are acting nobly, and not a few men have volunteered as nurses.

Our informant, when passing through Centreville, saw thousands of stragglers at that place, men of different regiments, all mixed up together. Our informant, returning to the city this morning, saw them all marching back to their respective regiments. They appeared cheerful, and anxious to join their comrades.

When the ambulances in large numbers reached the battle field yesterday, to bring away the wounded, a stampede commenced among them, the drivers having turned the heads of their horses towards the road leading to Washington, and commenced a hasty retreat with their empty vehicles. Some frightened drivers imagined that Gen. Stuart's rebel cavalry was dashing up, and accordingly gave the alarm. The panic spread almost with the speed of electricity, and doubtless would have been prolific of serious consequences had not the guards on the roads pushed forth with pointed guns, and threatened to shoot the drivers unless they returned to the field. This conduct on the part of the guard had the desired effect, as after a while the ambulances again reached the field and performed their appropriate duty in bringing away the wounded.

There seems to be no doubt that the pickets of the enemy were hovering around the persons engaged in their humane work on the field, but up to an early hour this (Monday) morning, they had not been interrupted.

Ambulances are constantly arriving here with the wounded, and a small proportion of the sick.

Our men are confident of retrieving our loss of Saturday. It was owing to their impetuosity and during in charging the enemy in the woods that they suffered so many casualties. A large number of stragglers on their way to Washington and Alexandria were picked up by the rebels during last night.

There was no fighting of consequence on Sunday, only occasional skirmishing or a few shots poured into the woods from time to time by the enemy, as if to try the range of our guns. From the severe conflicts previously, it was evident that both armies were engaged in repairing damages.

About 1 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, several trains of cars at Manassas Junction with ammunition and stores were burnt by the military authorities to prevent falling into the hands of the rebels, which seemed to be imminent, the bridge of Bull Run having been destroyed by the rebels, and the property therefore being cut off from retiring to a place of safety.

From Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 1.—Late advices from Fort Dodge state that apprehensions of danger from the Indians have ceased. The excitement has, in a measure, subsided, and and the settlements on the Upper Des Moines are considered safe. It is still believed here that the uprising has been stimulated by Southern sympathizers.

S. R. Ingham, of this city, has been appointed by the governor to superintend the operations against the Indians. He has gone to Fort Dodge.

The office of the commissioner to superintend the draft is thronged with persons seeking exemption. It is believed by many that the draft will be postponed until after some action by the Legislature.

Legislative members are coming in rapidly. Gov Kirkwood is here.

About 1,700 troops are here, and more are constantly coming.

The 23d regiment is not yet fully organized. Dewey, of Fremont county, is colonel; W. L. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, lieutenant colonel. The major is not yet appointed.

Col. J. A. Williamson, of the 4th Iowa regiment, is here on furlough. He says that hereafter he will permit no elections for officers in his regiment. He is in the confidence of Governor Kirkwood.

Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, secretary of the board of education, has been appointed colonel of the 34th regiment.

Captain Kittridge, of the 7th Iowa, from Ottumwa, has been appointed colonel of the 37th. He distinguished himself at the battle of Belmont.

Major Stone, of the 3d Iowa, has been appointed to the command of a regiment.

Col. Dewey, of the 23d regiment, thinks it will organize next week and be ready for marching orders.

I have just learned, from a reliable source, that the draft has been postponed to the 15th inst.

Excitement at Palmyra, Mo.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 1.—A reliable citizen of this city, from Palmyra, Mo., last evening, states that an order was issued yesterday morning by Col. Granger, commandant of the post, requiring all male citizens able to bear arms, without regard to age and sympathies, to report themselves for military duty by 4 o'clock p. m., or they would be subject to immediate arrest.

There were several large parties of rebels in the vicinity of Palmyra, and an attack was apprehended. The force of the rebels was unknown, but it was supposed to be sufficient to justify the most energetic measures for the defence of the place.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

The City Under Martial Law.

Citizens Ordered to Turn out en masse for Military Duty.

The Enemy Reported to be Thirty-Nine Miles Distant 30,000 Strong.

FORTIFICATIONS BEING ERECTED ON THE KENTUCKY HILLS.

THE EXCITEMENT IN LOUISVILLE

Proposed Action of the Kentucky Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Lexington, Ky., was evacuated this afternoon, our troops falling back on Covington, opposite Cincinnati. All the government stores were removed to Louisville. At 7 o'clock to-night the Lexington operator closed his office, saying that Kirby Smith's army appeared in the suburbs, and demanded the surrender of the city, which was complied with by the citizens. There is a good deal of excitement here, but preparations are being made for the defense of the city. Gen. Lew Wallace has assumed the command of the troops here. Regiments are arriving and *en route*.

CINCINNATI, September 2, 1862.

"The undersigned, by order of Major General Wright, assumes command of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

"It is but fair to inform the citizens that an active, daring and powerful enemy threatens them with every consequence of war; yet the cities must be defended, and their inhabitants must assist in the preparation. Patriotism, duty, honor, self preservation call them to the labor, and it must be performed equally by all classes.

"First. All business must be suspended at 9 o'clock to-day. Every business house must be closed.

"Second. Under the direction of their Mayor, the citizens must, within an hour after the suspension of business, assemble in their convenient public places, ready for orders. As soon as possible, they will be assigned to their work. This labor ought to be of love, and the undersigned trusts and believes it will be so. Anyhow, it must be done. The willing shall be properly credited. The unwilling promptly visited. The principle adopted is: Citizens for the labor, soldiers for the battle.

"Martial law is hereby proclaimed in the three cities, but until they can be enforced by the military, the injunction of this proclamation will be executed by the police.

"Third. Ferry boats will cease plying the river after 4 a. m., until further orders.

(Signed) "LEWIS WALLACE, Maj. Gen. Com."

"In accordance with the proclamation of Major General Wallace, I give this public notice that the police force of this city will, until further orders, act as a provost guard, and I order and enjoin upon all good citizens to respect and obey them as such. Any disregard of orders from the general commanding, through the police, will be enforced strictly. (Signed) "GEO. HATCH, Mayor.

"HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
CINCINNATI, September 2, 1862.

"GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—All places in the cities of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, where liquors of any kind are sold, must be closed at 4 o'clock this morning. All sales are prohibited. Upon failure or refusal, the stock on hand will be confiscated for sanitary purposes.

"By order of Major General Lewis Wallace.
(Signed) "H. ELSTON, JR.,
"A. D. C. and Chief of Staff."

Paris, Kentucky, was evacuated last night, our troops falling back to Cynthiana.

Gen. Wallace was engaged all last night in preparation for the protection of the city.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2—1 p. m.—Business is entirely suspended; street railroad cars stopped running. There is a good deal of excitement, but no panic. The people are quietly but but actively organizing for defense. No male citizen is allowed to leave the city.

Our troops are preparing to evacuate Cynthiana. Humphrey Marshall is represented as approaching that place from Piketon.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2—10 p. m.—Excitement has been high all the afternoon. Citizens are enrolling themselves rapidly in the differen wards. Large numbers are working on the fortifications on the Kentucky hills.

Governor Tod arrived this afternoon and is in consultation with the military authorities, and the utmost exertions are being made. The enemy estimated from 20,000 to 30,000 are reported at Boyd's Station, thirty-nine miles from this city they are expected to arrive opposite the fortifications on Thursday. The 45th and 99th Ohio are falling back slowly to Covington. Our pickets are ten miles out. All steamboats are ordered to remain on the Ohio side of the river. Gen. Gilbert's command, which fell back from Lexington, reached Frankfort to-night. Some apprehension is felt for its safety. No telegraphic communication south of Falmouth.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Speed, from the committee on military affairs, reported a house bill to organize the Union gun artillery corps of the State of Kentucky. Re committed to the committee on military affairs.

HOUSE REPORTS.

Mr. Thomas offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of calling out immediately 50,000 men, to serve for thirty or sixty days, for the purpose of expelling the confederate armies from Kentucky.

Mr. Burnham offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of those having command of our military forces to take the most speedy measures to drive the invading rebels from the limits of the State, and that any policy looking to the abandonment of the interior of the State, and of removing to the line of the Ohio River, is unwise and impolitic.

The mayor's proclamation is nobly responded to. The citizens are enrolling themselves in the wards, and several home guard companies are ready for service. Major-General Wright has declared martial-law in Jefferson county. There is great excitement throughout the city. The cotton brokers are removing their cotton across the river, and numerous citizens are moving their valuables, fearing the rebels will attempt to capture the city.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2.—Col. Mundy's Kentucky regiment had a severe fight near Woodbury, on Thursday, with Forest's guerillas. Eight were killed, thirty wounded and fifteen prisoners. The federal loss was one killed and five wounded. The guerillas are committing great outrages in DeKalb, sending Union men South. The guerillas attacked 75 men in a stockade near McMinville, on the railroad, and were repulsed with heavy loss. Seventy-five bags of back northern mail reached here last night.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Governor Morton reaching Louisville on Sunday night with his corps of surgeons, and ascertaining the probable evacuation of Lexington by the federal troops, decided to go no further. He will remain there so long as his services can be efficiently rendered.

Gov. Morton telegraphed, at 4 p. m. to-day, that the rebels had crossed the Kentucky River, twelve miles from Lexington, with their artillery.

It is conjectured in official quarters here that Buckner is on his march to join Kirby Smith at Lexington, and it is supposed that thence they will make for Cincinnati.

Another rebel force, probably under Thompson, it is thought will effect a junction with Smith and Buckner.

All of our wounded and dead, at Richmond, were, it is said, abandoned to the enemy.

Fourteen thousand improved Austrian rifles and 6,000 Enfields have been received at the armory here since Saturday. Guns will arrive in such quantities that, with the stock on hand, two regiments per day can be armed for some time to come. Indianapolis is a great depot of arms and ammunition for the armies of the Southwest, and immense energy is manifested in accumulating here everything in this department of military necessities.

Two regiments were supplied at the depot to-day.

The remainder of the 79th Indianians, Col. Kneffer, left for Kentucky to-day.

Maj. Fryberger, having been dispatched by Gov. Morton, leaves with the 18th regiment of Indiana artillery to-night.

The 5th company of the 7th Indiana cavalry, Captain Norvley, is under marching orders.

These, with the troops already sent, [illegible] make nearly 12,000 men Indiana has sent into Kentucky during the past three days.

To-day the commissioner of Marion county commenced his court in the hall of the House of Representatives to decide upon the exempts. Hundreds upon hundreds of the blind, the lame and the halt, thronged the State House yard. The wives and daughters of the more vigorous accompanied them. Out of 500, 272 got certificates. From the amount of business on hand, there is no telling when the court will adjourn.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Movements of the New Illinois Regiments.

SPRINGFIELD, September 2.—The governor has ordered fifteen regiments to the South immediately. He is telegraphing to all points in the State where troops are stationed im perative marching orders.

A dispatch was received this afternoon from Col. James Monroe, commanding at Mattoon, to the effect that a man had been arrested by him charged with shooting at one of our soldiers there and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis. The evidence against him is conclusive.

The 115th Illinois regiment is organized at Camp Butler, near this city. The following are the officers:—Colonel, J. H. Moore, Decatur; Lieut. Col., W. Wakeman, Morgan co.; Major, G. A. Patete, Shelbyville; Adjutant J. H. Woods, Alton; Quartermaster, B. F. Farley, Athens; First Assistant Surgeon, N. G. Blalock, Macon county; Chaplain, A. Bradshaw, Decatur.

Mess. Buckmaster and Murphey of Alton, visited the governor to-day, for the purpose of obtaining a regiment and a battery for the protection of the place, in consequence of the large number of prisoners there and its near proximity to Missouri. The governor would have sent the troops immediately but for the great pressure elsewhere, making it important to forward all our available forces to other points.

Permission has been given by the secretary of war for Col. Bartleson to be transferred from the 20th regiment to the new regiment organized in Will county.

The 80th regiment, Col. Allen, is under marching orders and will leave at once for the seat of war.

Col. Fouda has received orders for the immediate removal of the secesh prisoners from Camp Butler to Vicksburg.

The General Buford who was killed in the recent battle in Virginia, is not Gen. N. B. Buford of Rock Island. He is at Corinth (?)

Col. Hogg, reported killed in Mississippi, was one of the most gallant soldiers and accomplished officers in the State.

FROM MISSOURI.

Confiscation of Ex-Senator Polk's Property.

BRILLIANT VICTORY BY MAJOR LIPPERT, 13TH ILL. CAVALRY, OVER GUERILLAS.

Important from Gen. Blunt's Command at Fort Scott.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Steps have been taken for the confiscation of the property of Trusten Polk, formerly United States Senator from this State. Capt. Tinnicliff, chief of the U. S. police, has been ordered to seize the same, both real and personal, and take an inventory thereof. His property is estimated at $100,000. Polk long since placed himself under the protection of the rebel government.

The old Merchants' Exchange was yesterday closed by order of the provost marshal. General evidence of disloyal demonstrations was furnished, and it appear that the association is thoroughly disloyal, its property will be confiscated.

GREENFIELD, Mo., Sept. 1.—Maj. Lippert has obtained another signal success over guerillas in southeast Missouri, with a squadron of the 13th Illinois cavalry, two companies of the 24th Missouri volunteers, and one howitzer of the 2d Missouri artillery. The major attacked Col. White, whose force is estimated at 1,000 men, about twelve miles southeast of Pitman Ferry, on Current River, and after a desperate conflict of an hour's duration, completely routed White, capturing all his wagons, ammunition and equipage, and taking many prisoners, also a number of horses and mules. Our loss in killed and wounded is not stated, but is slight compared with that of the enemy.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST,
IN THE FIELD, FT. SCOTT, Kansas, Aug. 26.

The greatest activity prevails in getting this army ready for immediate advance towards Arkansas. Gen. Blunt, commanding the forces here, has received information that all troops in the department of Kansas, and all those in southeast Missouri, including all the recent levy of militia, will be concentrated at such point as he shall designate. This portion of the army is finely equipped, and contains four complete batteries of eight guns each. Troops have been brigaded, and different commanders ordered to move their commands to a suitable place east and south of Fort Scott, where a full supply of forage, grass, fuel and good, healthy water can be obtained.

Information has just been received here confirming the report that the rebels are concentrating in large numbers at Cross Hollow, Arkansas, with the intention of marching north, proposing to take Fort Scott and then Fort Leavenworth. Pike had made a speech to his men saying he intended to be quartered in Fort Leavenworth before snow fell. There is no mistaking that such is the idea held out to the rebel force now concentrating at Cross Hollow, and the recent expedition under Cockerell and Coffee to Lone Jack was for the purpose of escorting the new levies down to Arkansas. Hundreds of men followed them and the two pieces of the Indiana battery which they captured at Lone Jack, but they were mostly without arms.

Day before yesterday Quantrell and Hays' bands came upon six companies of the 2d Kansas, and three companies of the 6th Kansas, near Lamar. Major Campbell and Capt. Grenor of the 6th attacked them with about 60 of their men and had a severe fight, lasting two hours. Two men were killed and twenty-one wounded. Lieut. Col Bassett commanding the 2d Kansas, marched upon the opposite side of the stream out of danger. Wounded men say the rebels had about 700, and if Bassett had helped them they would have whipped them. Col. Cloud left his force the day before to report at this place. All say that had he been there Quantrell and Hays would have been taken.

Important from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 31.—All of Porter's mortar fleet and gunboats have come down James River, and are now at anchor in Hampton Roads, and part of the fleet that has been up the river is to go immediately to the Potomac. So says Commodore Wilkes.

This morning the Norfolk boat which has heretofore run regularly between Norfolk and this place, came over with the troops and discharged them on the steamship Baltic, lying in the Roads, and returned to Norfolk without the mails, apparently for more troops to dispose of in the same way. There is evidently much secret excitement among the federal officers in this place, and the secessionists are crowing over what they claim to be a defeat in the recent army movements under Gen. Pope.

A part of the James River flotilla has left this afternoon, and proceeded in the direction of the Potomac.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 31.—The Ironsides left Fortress Monroe to-day at noon for Philadelphia. Her trip has been successful.

A flag of truce was sent up the James River to Aiken's Landing to-day, and carried up Col. Forney of Alabama, who was wounded, taken prisoner, and paroled some time ago. They also took up some women and children.

The steamship Baltic is being loaded with troops to day.

Three Prizes Captured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The steamer Hatteras captured while trying to run the blockade off Berwick Bay, the rebel schooner Josephine, with 322 bales of cotton, bound for Havanna. The U. S. steamer Bienville, captured, on the 21st ult., near Charleston, the schooner Eliza, from Nassau, with 500 sacks of salt and five cases of goods. The mate admitted that it was their intention to run the blockade. The U. S. steamer Stars and Stripes captured on the 25th ult., near Wilmington, the schooner Elizabeth, from Nassau loaded with salt and fruit for Philadelphia.

Fraudulent Enrollment of Militia in Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 2.—The militia enrolled in this county is 20,488, while 4,107 volunteers are in the service. In Lancaster City there are 27,000 enrolled and 1,523 in the service. Berks, the great democratic county, having 16,000 voters, has enrolled 6,322 Reading claims no more able bodied men than Lancaster has now in the field. The matter [illegible]

That "Horrible Rumor."

We presume that the following letter in the New York *Tribune* (extra) of Monday, is the "horrible rumor" referred to in the Philadelphia dispatch which we published yesterday:

News of the gravest importance arrives this morning from the field; news so startling that I almost hesitate to sum up the reports, or to dwell upon their significance. But from different sources comes so much corroborative evidence that the reports cannot be dismissed as rumors.

That the rebels are still at Manassas Junction; that they have destroyed Bull Run bridge; that they are at Fairfax Station, at Burk's Station, at Fairfax Court House, at Centreville, at numerous points near Alexandria, whose names are familiar in last year's history, seems to be certain beyond question. They are even said to have been seen at Hunter's Chapel, six miles from Alexandria.

Remaining at Manassas and holding the stations and railway for twelve miles this side—holding their different positions with determination and coolness—they have been for two days interposed between General Pope's army and Washington, cutting off all direct communication, and depriving the army in front of its supplies.

But the vital question is, How large is the force which has thrust itself in the rear of such an army as General Pope's? Is it only a cavalry dash, or is it the movement of an army? There is evidence on both sides, but I cannot undertake to weigh it to-night. I only give the substance of statements. Another letter that goes to you with this will supply numerous details.

It is believed on the one side that the enemy have taken possession of Thoroughfare Gap, and of the country on both sides the range of mountains; and entering at this Gap and above have placed themselves completely in the rear of Gen. Pope. This account makes the main body of the rebels to have gathered at White Plains. Then moving either from that point or passing around to the north, they have advanced to Leesburg, and have already crossed in small parties at Edwards' Ferry.

On the other hand, the belief is encouraged in official quarters, that the enemy have succeeded only in penetrating through an undefended opening in the lines of Gen. Pope, and that with the temporary obstruction of communication, and the destruction and damage which can be accomplished by a sudden raid, their mission will be at an end. But official communications to the public are so brief and undecisive that opinions from that source must be based upon inferences rather than upon facts.

The rebels, to make this movement, must have left behind them all or most of their own supplies and means of transportation, but counted for supplies upon the stores to be captured at Manassas and other stations. The trains and commissary depots said at first to have been burned, were doubtless preserved if needed for the rebel army, and so far their calculation is correct, and their army for the time provided. If this means of supply is ample for their subsistence, the chief difficulty in the way of their advance is relieved, and the improbability of the movement abates in proportion.

Is it then to be understood that Washington is in peril? No more, I answer, than has threatened it for a fortnight. The danger may have approached nearer, but is the same which has impended since the movement from the Peninsula began, which has hitherto been averted by the rapidity of General Pope's withdrawal beyond the Rappahannock by the sudden rise of that river, which enabled Sigel to hold at bay through successive days the impetuous advance of Jackson; by the farther rearward movement which under cover of Sigel's efforts was effected securely and completely. When Pope had transferred his army by a maneuver at once hazardous and skillful from the Rappahannock line to that which rested against Bull Run Mountains on the right, the position ought to have been secure. He had exchanged his wings, the extreme right on the river becoming the extreme left, and the strength of the position receding with the movement of the army to the right.

It has already been said that McClellan retired from the peninsula with reluctance, and only after a peremptory repetition of the order by General Halleck. It remains to be stated that his delay after arriving at Alexandria is the cause of the recent disasters; that if it be true that the rebel army is in Pope's rear, and the capital threatened, he only is responsible. In the crisis of which the decisive moment is swiftly approaching, Major General McClellan has for two days delayed his advance in order to determine a question of precedence between General Pope and himself.

The line along which General Pope's army extended was of greater length than his troops were competent to cover. The point at which the enemy has entered was a point which McClellan's forces were to guard. This delay has exposed it to incursion, and may have imperilled the safety of both the army and the capital.

When Gen. Halleck assumed command of the Union armies he sought to restore them to a position from which offensive movements might once more be possible. The attempt involved the safety both of the army on the Peninsula, which was to be removed, and of the Army of Virginia, which was to cover McClellan's retreat. I have already explained the plan that was adopted. Its unexpectedly complete success in its most dangerous movement is at once the evidence and the trophy of the genius which planned it. But the crisis was not over when the different corps of McClellan had reached Fredericksburg or Alexandria, or when Pope was beyond the Rappahannock.

The capital was still menaced by the rebel advance. Before it could be deemed to be safe the line of defense marked for the occupation of our armies was to be drawn and covered completely. Once occupied in force, the danger was passed, and from that position the next advance was to be made.

To-night is too soon to say whether the purpose so nearly matured must be abandoned—whether delay in execution on our side, and audacity in attack by the rebels, may compel us to prolonged defense, or precipitate a battle at the gates of the capital. The single point left unguarded may have endangered or broken the whole line. If the enemy has passed in force within the circuit, the campaign is to be fought on their plan, not on ours. If they do not or cannot hold their interior position, their advance is a failure, their position defensive, their capital already threatened.

MARRIED.

In the cars, between Malta and DeKalb, Ill., by Rev. Wm. A. Cross, Mr. J. M. ORPUT, of Malta, and Miss MARIA ROGERS, of Santa Grove.

May their journey through life ever be sweet as this ride.

DIED.

In this city, of Consumption, on the 26th inst., Mrs. ANGELL, in the 27th year of her age, daughter of Theresa and Warren Bly.

In this city, Sept. 2d, at the residence of her mother, Miss HAPPY B. BOLLES.

Funeral at St. Paul's Church on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In this city, on the 2d inst., NELLY EARLE, only child of Henry E. and Harriet F. Mason.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, 101 Jackson street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A situation as traveler for some Commercial House, by one acquainted with the business. Would prefer Agricultural Implements and Machinery. No objection to situation as Salesman or Book-keeper in town or country. Address Post Office Box 1361, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to sell F. H. WALTHER'S HORSE OWNER GUIDE. The best Horse Book published in this country. Retail price 75 cents. H. E. LANDON, Agent, 51 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

WANTED—500 Recruits. A special permit having been granted by the War Department for the re-organization for three years, of the 67th Regiment Three Months Volunteers, now stationed at Camp Douglas, special inducements are held out to those wishing to enlist to join this corps. Each Company elects its own officers, thus insuring to recruits a voice in the efficiency of the Company they join. The bounties will be paid to recruits only on being mustered in. For further particulars apply to Lieut. CHAS. H. VOGEL, Sound Post, southeast corner of Court House Square, or to Lieut. A. F. HIGGS, Company E, 67th Regiment, Camp Douglas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the Union Park House, a Dark Bay Mare, with harness and wagon. Wagon had on the sides Bennett & Ripley. Whoever will return said horse and wagon shall be rewarded. E. W. PRATT, Union Park House.

STRAYED—Strayed from the stable of the subscriber, a Bay Horse, hind feet white above the fetlock, and a small white spot on the back, worn by the saddle. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to No. 369 Madison street, North Side. WM. J. HAWKS.

LOST.—A brass clasped Pocket Book, containing a small amount of money and a likeness in a locket. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to No. 109 North Clark street. MRS. BLODGETT.

FOR SALE—One Skeleton Wagon and a Second-hand Top Buggy, in good order. Also, two Coaches and a Brett on consignment, at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository on Market street, near Washington.

FOR SALE—A Cottage and Barn on the West Side, in good order and in a good locality. Madison Street Cars pass the house. Long lease on lot. Price $475. Address Post Office Box 2741.

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN. I sold the farm of 340 acres advertised by me in the TRIBUNE of the 16th of August, and I now offer a STILL GREATER BARGAIN in a farm of 160 acres, 25 miles from Chicago, and 3 miles from a railroad depot, 130 acres improved and under good fence, 15 acres set in Clover, 160 grafted Apple Trees, all bearing, 30 acres of timber, a never failing spring, a brick house, completely furnished, [illegible] cistern and well, and an excellent cellar. TERMS: $2,500—$1,500 cash and the balance in three years at 6 per cent. interest. Possession given immediately. PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

STENCIL DIES.—I have for sale one excellent Set of Steel Stencil Dies for cutting small name plates to mark clothing with. Now that there are so many soldiers in this vicinity who are in want of name plates, this is a first rate time to coin money in the business. Call at No. 13 Board of Trade Buildings, up stairs.

REMOVAL—CHARLES BIGGS, Importer and wholesale dealer in CUTLERY, has removed to No. 111 Lake Street, One door east of the old stand.

NO HUMBUG!—Peddlars and Traveling Agents are positively making from $10 to $50 per Day in selling our Caskets. Call and see them and be convinced. Sole Agents, Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake St.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, Two Clerks and one Porter, Who are willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply at Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake Street.

CONTINUED SALE OF GROCERIES AT AUCTION, At the late John Taylor's Store near Union Park. THIS MORNING, Sept. 3d, at 9½ o'clock. WM. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneers.

PEOPLE'S LINE—The splendid Steamer BADGER STATE, Will leave for Buffalo and Intermediate Ports, THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, At 7 o'clock. For state rooms and tickets apply to L. BRADLEY, No. 12 South Water street.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE, General Commission Merchants, Pardee's Buildings, corner Wells and South Water sts., (No. 8 up-stairs,) Chicago. A. S. CHADBOURNE. G. F. WETHERBE.

BENEVOLENT WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION for the Northwest, (established August, 1861,) for the collection of BOUNTIES and PENSIONS, and the BACK PAY of deceased Soldiers and Sailors. Office 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
A PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE SOCIETY.
JOHN B. TURNER, President.
C. A. GREGORY, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN B. TURNER, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, VAN H. HIGGINS, EDWARD I. TINKHAM, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, E. W. HOGERS, E. C. LARNED.
The character and standing of the gentlemen who compose the Association, is a guarantee to the public that the operations of the society will be conducted with fidelity and economy, and for the best interest of those who may intrust their business to its care.
For the present, claims upon the Government will be collected upon the following rates of charges:
Upon all claims for sums of Fifty Dollars or less, a charge of One Dollar.
Upon all claims for sums exceeding Fifty Dollars, (where a commission is allowable,) 2½ per cent. on the amount.
For claims for Pensions, (and where a per centage is disallowed by law,) the smallest charge possible within legal rates.
As it is designed to have the income of the Association simply cover the necessary expenses of conducting its business, and to do the business as near gratuitously as possible, should it be found upon a few months' trial that these rates are too high for that purpose, they will be reduced to a point just sufficient to ensure this object.
Persons having claims for Pension, Bounty or Back Pay, &c., should address the Secretary by letter, stating all the facts as far as possible, and state plainly the writer's Post Office and State.
Address C. A. GREGORY, Secretary, P. O. Box 169, Chicago, Ills.
NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:
Van H. Higgins, Mark Skinner, C. H. Ray, J. Young Scammon, E. I. Tinkham, A. H. Burley, L. Havin, J. S. Rumsey, A. Carter, Thos. Church, E. H. Haddock, Sol. A. Smith, S. C. Higginson, F. C. Sherman, D. Goodwin, Jr., D. Thompson, E. B. McCagg, Rev. R. Colyer, Wirt Dexter, Ed. C. Larned, F. L. Fox, W. S. Gurnee, Thos. Drummond, J. H. Dunham, H. G. Loomis, B. B. Cobb, C. A. Gregory, W. H. Brown, P. L. Underwood, [illegible], Stearns, J. S. Wadsworth, J. W. Sheahan, Geo. Steel, J. H. Foster, J. B. Turner, J. Beecher, A. C. Coventry, M. D. Ogden, E. G. Adams, J. H. Woodworth, Rev. N. H. Clarkson, J. F. Clapp, O. T. Wheeler, Grant Goodrich, J. P. Freer, V. Moseley, J. J. Jones, Ed. Boss, Jes. T. Ryerson, Hugh T. Dickey, R. T. Watkins, Geo. Armour, E. K. Rogers, I. Y. Munn, C. Lunt, Nathan Mears, Ed. H. Sheldon, J. K. Botsford, John V. Farwell, J. A. Potter, U. S. A., Wm. Bross, Wm. H. Bradley, J. L. Scripps, E. W. Willard.

PEERLESS.
A PERFECT
Dining Room Stove.
For COAL or WOOD. Two Boiling places and a large oven, something long needed by the public. Three sizes. Price $20, $11 and $12. For sale only by R. R. & C. W. DAY, 52 State street. Depot for Jewett & Root's Stoves.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
LAMPS! LAMPS!
Oils, Oils, Oils,
Kier's, Ardesco and Lucesco Carbon Oils,
AXLE GREASE.
Prince Royal Oval or Round Double Twisted Pressed or Blown XXX Chimnies,
FOUR TO A POUND.
CHAS. L. NOBLE,
175 LAKE STREET.

WANTED—150 Harness makers, to work on Cavalry Equipments. Good wages and steady employment. TILLSON & HEAD, Quincy, Ill. Refer to Turner & Sidway, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Show Case—Second-hand, length about fifteen feet, in pretty good condition. Address P. O. Box 2469.

BOARDING.—A desirable suit of unfurnished rooms and one furnished room to let, with board, at 53 Van Buren street, corner of Edina Place.

WANTED—By a first class Penman, a situation as Book-Keeper, or in any other capacity. Applicant has had charge of the books for the past six years; is quick at figuring, and understands the German language. Best of references can be given. Please address "L. R.," Post Office Box 2460.

WANTED, INFORMATION. Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS S. PAYNE, Sr., Sewing Machine Manufacturer, would confer a favor by giving information of his present domicil to J. B. G., Post Office Box 2468. Said Rufus S. Payne having, when leaving the dwelling house No. 286 Illinois street with his family, through the back door, in a hurry last evening, forgotten that he could not [illegible] than twelve months rent. The owner of said house feels interested to know what has become of this model tenant.

WANTED—A second hand two horse power portable Steam Engine. Must be in good running order. Any person having such an one for sale can find a purchaser by addressing me at Westville, La Porte County, Indiana, stating terms, &c. G. L. THOMPSON.

WANTED—A situation in a store or office, by a young man, as Book-keeper or Clerk. Is a good penman and willing to make himself generally useful. Address "W. H. T.," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Teacher. A young Lady from New England, fully competent to teach the English Branches, Music, French and Painting, desires a situation as Governess or in a Seminary. She has had experience in a Young Ladies Seminary and can furnish the best of recommendations. Address "TEACHER," Post Office Box 2449, Chicago.

WANTED—A respectable sober man to quickly and correctly copy varied writing; also, a well grown steady lad to do general office work. Fair wages and constant employ given. Apply, personally, to WM. RAND, Tribune Job Office, between 11 and 12 A. M. this day. Also, wanted an office on Clark, Lake or Randolph street, near the Tribune Office. Address Post Office Box 4[illegible].

WANTED—By a single gentleman, a well furnished bedroom and board in a private family, where none or but few other lodgers are taken. Can pay in advance. Terms must be very moderate. Address immediately, Post Office Box 4[illegible].

WANTED—Board in a private family, with furnished or unfurnished rooms. Address Post Office Drawer 6[illegible].

WANTED—A situation in a Wholesale Grocery or a Commission House, by a young man of moderate business experience. Wishing to obtain a permanent situation. Best of references given. Address Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—By a respectable young man (German) a furnished bedroom and board in a private family. [illegible]

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York.
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships.
City of New York, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, Kangaroo, City of Washington, Glasgow, City of Manchester, Vigo, Etna, Bowphorus.
[illegible] from all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can [illegible] tickets in Chicago to great advantage. [illegible] For further information apply to
CLEGHORN, LEAKE & CO., General Western Agents, 58 [illegible] street, Chicago. [illegible]

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR
Boston Belting Company's
CELEBRATED
RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING
And Hose.
NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

R. T. CRANE & BRO.,
LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS.
Adapted to private houses, [illegible]. All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM, [illegible] LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
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STRYKER & CO.
No. 141 Lake Street,
Are now opening their
FALL STOCK,
Comprising every description of
DRY GOODS
KEPT BY THE TRADE.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PLAIN and BROCADE REPS,
ALSO,
French Merinoes, both Plain and Printed,
A SPLENDID STOCK.
EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
A COMPLETE STOCK.
Sheetings, Shirtings and Linens.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BOTH
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CLOTHS and WOOLLENS.
Call and examine our stock.
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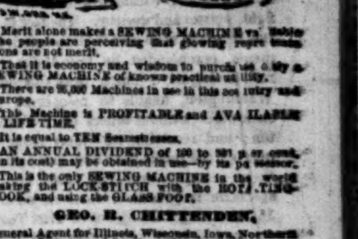

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE a valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.
There are 90,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
106 Lake street, Chicago.
Circular may be had on application, or by post.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, [illegible], &c.
Warehouse, No. 221 South Water street.
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UNDERWOOD & CO.,
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OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—157 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.
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DRESSING COMBS.
A large and choice assortment of the best American and European manufacture in
TORTOISE SHELL,
BUFFALO HORN,
RAW HORN,
INDIA RUBBER,
IVORY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
SMITH & DWYER.
Druggists and Chemists.........92 & 94 Lake street.

THE CELEBRATED
RALLYING SONG,
"Fill Up the Ranks, Boys,"
By the Western Composer,
J. P. WEBSTER.
Just published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph st.
Price 25 Cents.
FOURTH VERSE.
Break from the arms that would fondly caress you,
Hark, 'tis the bugle blast; sabres are drawn;
Mothers shall pray for you, fathers shall bless you,
Maidens shall weep for you when you are gone.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.—
We have just received by express a large invoice of
FIFES,
Ebony Silver Mounted, Ebony Plain, Cocoa, Satinwood and Maple,
Which we will sell at old prices, singly or by the doz.
"Army Regulations for Drum, Fife and Bugle,"
Price 50c, is a book for the times, as are also the following Songs:
Battle Cry of Freedom by Geo. F. Root.
De Day ob Liberty's Comin'—Geo. F. Root.
Wrap the Flag Around Me—Taylor.
Kingdom Coming—Henry C. Work.
Uncle Joe's Hail Columbia—Henry C. Work.
The Soldier's Dream Song.
Take your Gun and Go, John.
ROOT & CADY,
95 Clark street, Chicago.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
J. H. McVICKER, sole owner and manager.
MONDAY Evening, Sept. 1st. Third week of the greatest spectacle of the day, the
SEVEN SISTERS;
To which will be added—with six new scenes by J. W. Whytal—an entirely new act, as produced at Laura Keene's Theatre and McDonough's Varieties, entitled
Uncle Sam's Magic Lantern
Or the Past, the Present, and Future Destiny of Our Country, in 6 BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX, with a descriptive poem, by Geo. Miles of Baltimore. The Tableaux will be given with the aid of a Drummond Light: 1st—Columbia at the Tomb of Douglas; 2d—Capitol of Washington, 13 original States; 3d—Tree of Liberty; 4th—Fingale Constellation; 5th—Slave Sale; 6th—Happy Uncle Tom and Eva; 7th—Washington's army at Valley Forge; 8th—Spirit of Washington; 9th—The Goddess of Liberty; 10th—The Future—Reunion of all the States. The entire company in the cast, with Mr. McDonough as Mrs Pluto, Cupid and Uncle Sam. The piece is interspersed with local hits, patriotic songs, grand ballet dances, Zouave march and drill by 25 young ladies, and terminating with the most gorgeous scene ever witnessed—
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTER-FLY
In the Bower of Ferns, the Lake of Silver and the Shower of Gold.

WONDERS FROM ALMOST every part of the world. Upwards of
25,000 Curiosities
Now on exhibition in the Chinese and Japanese Museum, 58 Dearborn street, few doors from the Evening Journal. For one week more. Admission 15 cents.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE MUSEUM, including the Wonders of the World. Exhibition of the Oriental Museum, at the spacious store, 58 Dearborn street, nearly opposite the Tremont House and three doors from the Evening Journal Office. It is not on record in Chicago of a collection of the kind. The only general collection in the United States. It is impossible, by any written description, to convey an adequate idea of the numerous idols which compose the Museum. For other particulars, see Circulars. Admission, adults 25 cts; children, 10 cts; a family of six, $1; Infantry Institutions, 10 cts for each member. The Lectures will be found both amusing and instructive, giving the manners and customs of this extraordinary people, with other curious, samples of which can be seen in the above Museum.
To commence on August 23d, and to continue day and evening for a short time.
DR. JOHN JOSEPH ABRAHAM, Agent.

Military.

FIRST BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.
75 GOOD MEN
Will be received by the First Board of Trade, of 72d Regiment, under Col. Starring, to make up the maximum number.
The regiment is now at Cairo, fully armed and equipped.
Volunteers wishing to join the 72d may, for the present, call at the Secretary's Office, at the Board of Trade Rooms, or at the office of
C. [illegible]WOOD & CO., No. [illegible] South Water street.

ANOTHER BATTERY ACCEPTED.
Special permit to raise a
BATTERY OF ARTILLERY
AT ELGIN, ILLINOIS.
Now is your time to enlist, before the draft takes place. Come forward and fill up this company with out delay. It's your last chance.
Recruits received on the usual terms of enlistment.
After the first of next month, the list of militia will be made out. If you are an able bodied man, nothing will save you from the draft.
[illegible]
Elgin, Ill., Aug. 28, 1862.

ATTENTION, MUSICIANS! [illegible]

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

THE WESTERN ARMY.

What is the Western army doing? Where are the heroes of Mill Spring, Donelson, Shiloh, Huntsville, Pea Ridge and Island 10? The echo of the rebel invasion of Kentucky answers Where. We know that Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska have sent over 200,000 soldiers into Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. They have shown themselves equal to every emergency of fighting, marching, hunger, heat, cold, labor and privation. They have won the greatest victories of the war. They have conquered more territory than all the other federal armies together—indeed, they have conquered the only rebel territory we now hold, save that taken by the navy, and the narrow strip reclaimed by Burnside in North Carolina. They have suffered terribly by battle and disease, but they remain invincible, a terror to the enemy and a tower of strength to the cause for which they have risked their lives and fortunes. Where are they now, and what are they doing for their imperilled country?

We have been told that the Western army needed rest and recuperation, after their laborious and sanguinary achievements. Undoubtedly they did. But have they not had rest? They certainly have had all that the enemy would allow them, and they are not the men to seek repose while armed rebels are within reach, and especially when those rebels are slashing through the country in their rear, and threatening their very homes with devastation. Armies—American armies at least—are not enlisted to rest. They are sent forth to fight against traitors and put down rebellion. We know that this is what they are most anxious, of all things, to do. If they are held supine in camps, and treated to inglorious idleness, while their foes are unsubdued and marauding over the land, it is not their fault.

Gen. Grant is not the man to waste time in barracks while the enemy is within reach. His method of war making is to move immediately on their works. If his army is languishing in inactivity it is not for any lack of willingness on his part to fight, pursue and destroy. The fact is that the West has been divided into four departments, commanded by four Major Generals, having no common head this side of Washington, unable to co-operate with each other without orders from Washington; and receiving no orders from that quarter, the rebels have been having things their own way, till the amazing spectacle is presented to us of an army, 15,000 strong, coming out of East Tennessee, and driving our forces pell mell to Cincinnati, while our resistless but inert veterans at Huntsville, Corinth, Memphis, Humboldt, Jackson, and elsewhere, outnumber them ten to one. We want a commander for the West, to whom Generals Wright, Buell, Grant and Curtis shall report, and whose orders they shall obey. We want a change. Send us Banks or Hunter to take supreme command. Western soldiers have confidence in them. Give us action; save us from the body of this death.

CONSERVATIVE SENTIMENT.

The growth of conservative (secession) sentiment in the North is no longer a matter of conjecture; it may be regarded as a fixed fact. The only question is to the rapidity of its movement. Will it grow fast enough and strong enough to control the elections this fall? We believe it will.—*Secession Times.*

The word "conservative," whenever used by the secession print, means *pro-slavery*. The "growth of conservative sentiment," is intended to indicate the spread of pro-slavery opinions in the North. The word conservative is a smoother and less repulsive term than pro-slavery, or tory, but meaning exactly the same thing.

The secession print thinks there is a growth of this tory sentiment in behalf of the rebels in the North. In one sense this may be true. The "conservatives" refuse to volunteer. They stay at home to overpower the Union men at the polls, and seize upon the State governments and Congress. Every volunteer who goes forth to fight for the preservation of the Union necessarily reduces the number of unconditional Union men left at home. The growth of conservative *i. e.* pro-slavery sentiment is relative, not positive. If there are two millions of Unionists, and twelve hundred thousand secession sympathizers, and one half the former volunteer, the latter will be left in the majority, and be able to secure at the polls, control of the government of the country, and may employ their dishonestly gotten power to ruin the Union and secure the complete triumph of the secessionists.

There has been no increase of the number of so-called conservatives in the North, but on the contrary a large decrease. Thousands of men who were pro-slavery in sentiment when the war broke out, are now among the most radical of anti-slavery men; but most of this class have volunteered and joined the army, and will be deprived of their votes next fall when greatly needed to prevent the success of the tories at the polls. The rebels have no friends in the North except those calling themselves "conservatives." There are only two parties—Unionists and secessionists. Northern secessionists may attempt to conceal their real character by calling themselves "conservatives," but the disguise is too thin to hide their purpose from the knowledge of patriotic people. When Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Slidell, Breckinridge and other traitors in Congress were plotting and preparing for the dissolution of the Union, they invariably denominated themselves "conservatives." It was the favorite appellation of all classes of traitors, in and out of Congress, and is yet the favorite name of their Northern sympathisers. The public should have a correct understanding of what sort of person a "conservative" politician is, and when it becomes more generally known that they are the friends of the secessionists, loyal men will feel more anxious to prevent them from "controlling the elections this fall," as the tory print "believes" they will be able to do.

THE GENERAL WE WANT.

In the beginning the great end of the war was to whip the enemy, that is to-day its end, and ever will be. It is all in vain to talk about the superior generalship, the wonderful tactics, or the brilliant strategy of the commander whose army has been beaten. He is a great captain who wins battles, and he is a small one who loses them. It is very little satisfaction to us now, to be told that the plan of the first battle of Bull Run was an admirable plan; that it showed fine military genius to make such a plan; that the plan would have succeeded, only, one general did one thing, and something else took place that was not thought of; that, in fact at one time we had really beaten the rebels, only we never found it out till too late; all this kind of talk don't go at all to alter the fact, that we were badly beaten at Bull Run; that the rebels gained all the fruits and glory of a victory, and we all the disasters and disgrace of a defeat. It won't do to try to prove, and argue, that we were virtually triumphant, when we were actually overthrown; and a commander's reputation for splendid generalship cannot well be established by loud talk and long logic right after his ignominious defeat. The soldier that beats in battle, is the soldier that is to wear the laurels; and although he was educated at the academy, and graduated with the first honors; is recommended by all the military boards in the land, and has the entire confidence of the President, the Secretary of War, and all the Departments, he cannot be saved from disgrace, neither should he be, if he don't meet, strike and overthrow the foe. What the country wants, and what it demands, is a general that can flog the rebels. It dont want any man at the head of the army who is of such timid feeling that he wishes to spare the effusion of blood. The country knows that this rebellion cannot be quelled without blood shed, and it clamors that it be done. We don't want any general who is afraid of the rebels, and dare not come out from behind breastworks and ditches, and go into a fair stand up fight. The people know that the two armies must be brought face to face in the field, and the one is to win that can fight the longest and fight the hardest. This sitting down behind entrenchments and looking at each other through holes and cracks, is a new and unheard of way of carrying on a campaign.

The country cares nothing for a man's antecedents provided only he whips the rebels; neither will it scrutinise too closely, or find fault with the methods and means by which that end is reached. The supreme thing is victory, and that will justify and glorify all means, and any man who wins it. And whatever, and whoever stands in the way of this paramount necessity and demand of the country, must be put out of the way, at whatever cost to the nation, or whatever sacrifice to the individual. The time of delay, and caution, and negligence is altogether passed. The patience and forbearance of the people with blundering, timid, and incapable leaders are worn out. Such a state of things cannot longer be endured. The country demands that an end shall be put to this desperate condition of suffering and peril. It cannot longer have either forbearance, or pity, for rank however elevated, or reputation however brilliant, if they stand between it and victory; and it will overwhelm with honors and gratitude the man who gives them victory whatever his origin, his character, or his previous life. The question on every man's lips as he scans the life and looks of the general in command, is not whether he is a pious man, or a moral man, or vain, or pompous, or a braggart, or a liar, but it is only has he skill, has he courage, has he capacity, is he sure to beat, will he gain the victory. The people are ready to blot out all memory of the past, and cover over every frailty and sin with a mantle all radiant, if he will only whip the rebels; and they never will forgive the best man in christendom, however distinguished, or educated, or cherished for moral worth and brilliant genius, if his guidance leads them to defeat. Nothing can save the name of such a general from scorn and execration; he will be a hissing and contempt to the latest generation.

There is but one thing that the people have their heart set on to-day, and that is to crush the rebellion. They have the force and the resources abundant to do it, and lack only a prompt, bold, and strong hand to wield them. When such a man is found this rebellion will be crushed out easily. Unless he is found the struggle will be terrible and desperate. We have no fear that we shall not in the end triumph. The rebellion can never overcome us; but there will be a fearful number of military pretenders, would-be great generals, and pretentious and lauded commanders, that it will trample in the dust, and leave to everlasting scorn and contempt.

ILLINOIS BANKS.

Some days since we wrote some remarks about Illinois Banks predicated on a telegram to the press from Springfield, which read as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 27, 1862.

The wild-cat bankers are again applying for currency, and threaten us with a flood. At the rate they are coming on they will have five million dollars out ere long. The governor has directed the bank commissioners and auditor to be extremely cautious and scrutinize each bank closely as to its condition, etc. As usual, there is a great rush from your city. The commissioners are E. T. Ferry of Lake, and Wm. H. Herndon of this city.

On the strength of this alarming statement we wrote an article warning the people not to receive those issues, but to utterly refuse to touch them. But it turns out that the dispatch was a reckless falsehood, sent to the daily papers of the State, for what purpose we cannot imagine.

A letter addressed to the State Auditor by a citizen of Chicago, on the subject of new issues of Illinois currency brought the following reply:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 30.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 29th inst., in which you refer me to certain reports that applications are filed with the Auditor for a large amount of Illinois currency. In reply I would say that all such reports are without foundation. The total amount of currency applied for at this office is less than $100,000, of which not one-half has been issued. Yours respectfully,

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.

This puts a quietus on the "five millions" story, and the "usual rush from your city." The $100,000 of new currency mentioned by the Auditor, we learn, was issued to old banks, but not until abundant security in Illinois bonds was deposited, and 33 per cent of bona fide capital paid in by banks, in accordance with the amendment to the banking law, passed in 1861. We find on examination that the Illinois banking Law, as amended at the last regular session, is more stringent than the Free Banking Law of New York or any other State; but this is of no consequence unless its provisions are rigidly enforced by the Auditor and Bank Commissioners. They will be without excuse if they allow any more banking without substantial capital. We call attention to the following sections, and demand that they be executed to the letter, without favor or affection:

ART. XII, Sec 16. No bank shall hereafter be organized in this State, nor shall any more circulating notes be issued to any bank in this State unless said bank shall have a bona fide cash capital of at least $25,000, actually paid in, in good faith, for the purpose of remaining in such bank as capital, and it is hereby declared that *the bonds deposited with the Auditor shall not be considered as any evidence of the existence of capital in any such bank or association, nor of the amount or extent of such capital.*

ART. IV. Sec. 1. No bank shall hereafter be established in any city or village having less than 1,000 inhabitants within its corporate limits, (unless such town or city shall be a county seat,) nor in any other place than a town or city.

Sec. 2. No bank shall hereafter receive, upon the deposit of bonds, circulating notes to an amount exceeding three times its bona fide cash capital actually paid in; *and the Bank Commissioners and Auditor are hereby required and authorized to ascertain what the actual cash capital of any bank applying for circulation may be*, and for this purpose either of said officers are authorized to examine any person on oath, and to compel answer, under oath, from any officer or stockholder from any bank applying, or any other person.

If the Auditor and Bank Commissioners do their duty, and we have confidence they will, there is not much danger of any more wild-cats being established in this State, or of any inordinate expansion of Illinois banks.

SHORT-LIVED REJOICING.—The English newspapers, at the latest advices, were in a high fever of excitement over the exploits of the rebel ram Arkansas. They were quite confident that the Union forces were about to lose command of the Mississippi, and that the rebel navy would speedily accomplish great things for the rebel cause. By this time they are at liberty to reflect upon the complete destruction of said invincible ram by our gunboats, which drove her into such close quarters that her own men were compelled to blow her up.

THE SUPPLIES OF COTTON.—Thirty-five different countries sent samples of cotton to the English exhibition. The English people are confident that from some of them new and sufficient sources of supply will be opened.

☞ A set of men styling themselves army and navy agents have opened shops in New York, offering soldiers and sailors their services to do what can just as well be done without them, and pretending to influence and connection with the departments, when they have neither.

What Kendall County has Done.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Perhaps it would not be amiss to publish what the little county of Kendall has done for the war. Much has been said about certain counties and what they have done, and now we propose to speak in behalf of Little Kendall, as we think she is entitled to some credit among the larger ones who have said more and done less in proportion. Kendall county has a voting population of about 2,000, and she has furnished over 1,000 volunteers for the war—700 or upwards for the first call and 300 under the last call. Now what county can show better figures? If other ones would talk up and act up like this, the quota of Illinois would soon be in the field. But such counties as Cook, De Kalb and many others we might mention, although they have done very well, yet if they won't turn out more men and less noise, the game of draft would not be played in Illinois. PLANO.

The "Army List."

The official ARMY LIST of the Northwest, prepared by Mr. Geo. B. Smith of this city, has attracted the attention of some of the highest officers of the government and the several States, who have awarded it their commendations for its accuracy and completeness. The following are among the testimonials received by the compiler:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1862.

George B. Smith, Esq., office of the Army List, Chicago, Ill.:

SIR: As published, please forward for the use of this office six copies of each edition of the Army List, commencing with that for August, 1862.

I am, very respectfully your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General

Another letter from the War Department notifies Mr. Smith that his name has been placed upon the list of persons to whom all general orders and other official printed documents of the department are sent:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MINNESOTA, ADJT. GEN'LS OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Aug. 19, '62.

Geo. B. Smith, Esq., Chicago, Ill.:

SIR: Yours of the 13th inst., together with a copy of the "Army List," has been received. The "Army List" will be a welcome visitor to all those taking an interest in the organization, movements and deeds of the Western troops. Any assistance that can be furnished you from this office, whereby the "Army List" may be kept corrected to correspond with the actual state of facts, will be furnished with a great deal of pleasure. I find it to contain a very correct and succinct account of the condition and principal acts of the troops raised in this State.

You will be pleased to accept my hearty and sincere thanks for the copy of the "Army List" furnished this office. Respectfully yours,
OSCAR MALMROS, Adjt. Gen.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, DETROIT, August 19, 1862.

Geo. B. Smith, Esq., Tribune Office, Chicago:

DEAR SIR: I had to send the copy of the "Army List" you so kindly sent me, to a friend of mine, Colonel Champlain, of the 3d Michigan, now on the Potomac. Will you please send me another copy, and oblige, Yours truly,
JOHN ROBERTSON, Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, August 19, 1862.

Geo. B. Smith, Esq., Chicago, Ill.:

SIR: Please inform, as early as possible, at what price you will print for this department 2,000 copies of the "Army List," of the Missouri regiments, volunteer and militia, with an index.

Very respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,
WM. D. WOOD, A. A. Gen. Mo.

GOV. YATES, recognizing the service which Mr. Smith has rendered to the State and the Northwest by his publication, has appointed him an aid-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of colonel.

The first edition of the ARMY LIST is nearly exhausted, and the compiler is now obtaining the materials for a second edition, to embrace the new regiments raised under the recent call for 600,000 men. The amount of labor required to collect and arrange the lists of all these regiments is very great, but the complete accuracy and perfection of the work are abundantly guaranteed by the success of the former work. The forthcoming edition will furnish, in addition to the contents of the former volume, and the organization of the new troops, a complete list of changes and promotions in the old regiments.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The Missouri Guerillas again at Work—Cause of the Outbreak—Affairs in North Missouri Threatening—Quantrell Enforcing the Southern Conscription Law at Independence—The South last Disturbed by McBride—Apprehended Invasion from Arkansas—A Rebel Haunt Visited—The $500,000 Assessed, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, September 1, 1862.

Another guerilla uprising is evidently impending. Reports from North Missouri where the rebels have been so quiet for two weeks, and where the flight and scatteration of Porter's and Poindexter's bands was accepted as sure token of their final dispersion, awaken the fear that bushwhacking is about to sweep the country anew. Several sources seem to concur in the statement that the guerillas have not been so successful as peaceable farmers as they hoped to be, and that one of the strongest reasons for fearing another uprising is because the Union militia and the regular volunteer cavalry under General Merill, General McNeil, Major Caldwell, and other officers have made their homes too hot for them. Scouting parties of our forces have been searching every farm and supposed place of concealment for traces of late guerillas for sometime past, and this vigilance has been so held that the men who were lately in the saddle assisting guerilla chieftains to rob and murder Union citizens, have found themselves too closely pursued for their own comfort—possibly they may have agreed, when they recently departed, to congregate again about this time. There is this to console us, as for the present impending outbreak, the guerillas can no longer seek their homes in safety. They must stick to the guerilla business until they are captured or killed, or till they can join the confederates as regular soldiers of the Southern army.

Porter recently made his reappearance in connection with another noted scoundrel named Bowbridge, at the head of 400 men in Pike county. The details of the slight affair at Ashley were telegraphed. Porter, on Friday last, was reported within six miles of Paris, the county seat of Monroe county. He is said to have 150 men—well armed and equipped. General McNeil, with 1,000 State militia, was on that day at Palmyra—preparatory to start in pursuit of the villains. A report was brought to this city by the Keokuk packet on Saturday that the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad track, between Palmyra and Hannibal, had been torn up by the rebels; but as no confirmation of the story has been received, the report was doubtless groundless. Many small, and in themselves insignificant bands of guerillas are prowling around North Missouri, in Callaway, Boone, Howard, Livingston and adjacent counties. Joe Kirk's gang in the last named county was pursued and dispersed by a party of State militia from Callicothe one day last week; but no dependence can be placed in the dispersion of such gangs for the simple reason that they will unite again at an agreed time and place and resume their plundering at will.

Quantrell is said to be still in western Missouri. He did not flee southward with Coffee, Cockerel and the rest of the rebel bloodhounds, but simply ordered his men home, and has already collected a portion of them together again. A Jefferson City authority says that on Wednesday last Quantrell re-entered Independence and slept soundly there two nights in succession. The same authority states that the confederate conscription law, which is claimed to apply to Missouri as one of the bogus confederacy, has been carried into effect in various localities where the rebels have held a temporary sway. Quantrell and Joe Shelby—the latter a former neighbor of Claib. Jackson's, living near Arrow Rock, in Saline county—are said to have obtained over 800 unwilling recruits by pretending to execute the orders of Jeff. Davis. An unlucky accident enabled them to do this in a perfect manner in Independence. When that place was captured the list of citizens subject to military duty, prepared by order of the Union military authorities, fell into their hands and was used as a basis for drafting for the rebel army.

The reported arrival of McBride in Southeast Missouri is a bad omen for the peace of that region. Having been successively devastated by Hardee, Jeff. Thompson, and several other notorious outlaws, it has for many months enjoyed sufficient peace to enable farmers to put in their crops, and citizens to resume their avocations. Even lately guerilla warfare has not seriously disturbed its peace. On the 23d, the 1st battalion, 12th Missouri State cavalry, commanded by Major Lazear, composing a force of 130 men, routed a guerilla gang twice their strength, headed by Bill Jeffries. Major Lippert of the 13th Illinois cavalry lately overhauled a guerilla gang near Bloomfield, and compelled them to skedaddle. But if McBride has really arrived near Greenville, and is threatening Col. S. H. Boyd and the 24th regiment Missouri volunteers, affairs may soon become serious, although it is encouraging to them that an ample force of troops is at hand to meet the emergency.

An impression prevails quite extensively in this city that another invasion of the State from Arkansas is meditated under genuine confederate auspices. The loss of the cargo of arms destined for Hindman, on the Mississippi River, below Helena, may delay this event, but reports are brought to the city constantly from the interior, that well known rebel sympathizers are chuckling in their sleeves with the prospect of good news for their cause. The continued stir among guerillas is considered as additional proof that the design is fixed to divert the attention of as many troops as possible to the interior, so as to render an advance upon Springfield easier. Some time ago a report was received that the artillery seized by Gen. Sibley, in New Mexico, is in the hands of the Texans, had been ordered to the Indian country to repel the invasion projected at the time of the flare up between Jim Lane and Gen. Hunter. The virtual abandonment of the Indian expedition by our troops will enable Hindman to draw on Sibley's artillery, and perhaps for a few thousand good muskets likewise. With plenty of arms on hand, and the conscription law in full force in Arkansas, parts of Louisiana and Texas, Hindman will be able to muster a respectably sized army independent of any schemes Price may have on hand for the attention of Gen. Curtis' army now in Arkansas. The situation of the Arkansas and Missouri border is likely to continue interesting. A noted rebel haunt near this city was visited about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. This nocturnal visit was in search of Col. Boone, who was chief in command of the rebels captured on the Meramec River some time ago. The rebel tactics were plainly illustrated by this visit. When within four miles of the suspected house, lights were shown at almost every house, particularly in the upper stories. Of course these lights were so many signals to the parties suspected, to hide themselves. When the house in question was reached, everything was as quiet as a sleeping lamb. The lady of the house, a laboring man and his wife, were the only persons on the premises, but on handling the coal oil lamps, the glass was found still warm, and the appearance of things justified the conclusion that some scaly transactions had been brought to a sudden close by the approach of our troops. Sufficient evidence was found, however, to warrant the arrest of several prominent parties in town, including a well-known tailor on Fourth street.

The assessment of $500,000 levied on the secessionists and Southern sympathizers in this city and county by order of Gen. Schofield is understood to be the work of Governor Gamble and Gen. Schofield combined. The sum named is a mere flea bite if the assessment is equitably collected according to the means of the parties assessed. The committee having the matter in charge are all reliable Union men and have been tried in the fiery ordeal of a year and a half ago. The secessionists are all wincing under this lashing application to their pockets, but let them wince. They have encouraged the secessionists of this State to prostrate trade, to ruin thousands and keep everybody in a state of constant excitement. It is only just that they should pay roundly for their own foolishness.

Secession females are beginning to learn that they must keep civil tongues in their heads and that if they must sympathize with traitors and treason, that sympathy must be hidden from public view. Seven of this class of females have been ordered to quit the city within forty-eight hours. By the way, two rich occurrences took place yesterday in two churches where the pulpits are filled by secessionists. The first was in the church of Mr. Brooks who was arrested lately in Ohio as a traitor. Dr. Porter, a Presbyterian clergyman of this city, whose church is now building, filled Mr. Brook's pulpit yesterday and denounced this unholy rebellion in unmeasured terms, speaking of the devil as the arch traitor at its head. This must have made his secession hearers squirm; and two young ladies left the church in a huff. The second scene was at Dr. McPheeter's church, which is the most ultra secession of any in St. Louis. A new organist has been recently employed; last night as the congregation dispersed he played the Star Spangled Banner, to the intense disgust, doubtless, of the red, white and red ribbon bearers who attended the services of Dr. McPheeter.

Writing of churches recalls an excellent sermon delivered last Sunday by Dr. H. A. Nelson, on the subject of "Our fellow men who are in bonds." The lesson intended to be inculcated by this sermon is that the present war may be, in God's providence, a punishment for holding four millions of human beings in slavery. There were no mincing words about the sin of slavery, and its effects on the country. It was a bold, eloquent and masterly sermon, and ought to shame the hearts of those who live in Northern latitudes, and are afraid to say as much about slavery as a St. Louis divine says in a slaveholding State and city.

The departure of the 3d Minnesota regiment, from Benton Barracks for St. Paul, has relieved the balance of the paroled prisoners of a contaminating influence. The Minnesotians rode a high horse on the neglect of the paroled prisoners and instilled their notions in the breasts of others.

SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE

The Secesh Organ here Stirred Up—Disloyalty of a Democratic Candidate—A New York Times' Correspondent and Volunteering—John T. Stuart an Independent Candidate for Congress—Gen. McClernand's Reception—He is for the War with no "Ifs" or "Buts"—The Democracy Give Him the Cold Shoulder—He is "Cut" by the Register Clique—An Important War Department Order—Organization of Illinois Troops under the Command of the Governor.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 1, 1862.

The "secesh" organ in this city is very much exercised about the letters of your correspondent, and in its usual gentlemanly style attacks the supposed writer personally. This is the mode which men who have neither truth nor reason on their side usually adopt. The organ denies the existence of the K. G. C.'s, but takes good care at the same time that its readers shall never be presented with any evidence of the fact, although the papers have teemed with affidavits to that effect. Now a man is always sworn to tell the whole truth? Has the *Register* done so in this matter? Has it sought the truth? Has it looked up evidence? Not a bit of it. As to the condition of things in some of the counties in the southern part of the State, I respectfully refer the *Register* man to his Excellency Gov. Yates, who, I have no doubt, will furnish him with full information upon the subject. If he does not seek the information, and continues his charges against me, I will take no further notice of him.

To-day I saw two gentlemen from White county, one a member of the late constitutional convention and a strong Democrat. All these informed me that the condition of White and neighboring counties is anything but assuring. A great many fires had occurred in Grayville, White county, which were freely attributed to the K. G. C.'s or secessionists, although nothing positive was discovered concerning it. A colonel in the army from that region had an interview to-day with the governor respecting the condition of things in that part of the State.

As an evidence of the loyalty of a portion of the people of some of the Egyptian counties, I will give you the following: A man named Tom Elam was a candidate for coroner before the Democratic convention of Cass county. Previously to the nomination by the convention Elam stated in the streets of Virginia (county seat) that he thought more of a negro than he did of a Northern white man; that he did not care a d—n for the Union, nor who knew it, &c. He dared Abe Lincoln or any of his satellites to hang him; said he could provide the rope for them to do it with if they dared to try it on. After all this patriotic talk this man Elam received the nomination of the Democratic convention of Cass county, and is now the candidate of the Democracy for the office of coroner.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from your city, has the following:

"The governor reports that according to advices received at the adjutant general's office, 50,000 volunteers have been enrolled; but I shall not be surprised that when all the rolls come in the number will fall at least 10,000 short of this. Even 40,000 would be a large number to come voluntarily forward at the country's call, from a State which has so many thousands of her sons in the field. I hope the governor's figures may prove correct, but I have my doubts."

This gentleman should inform himself on a subject so important to the State as that of volunteering. Let me say to him that we will this week have 35,000 troops ready, and would have more had the general government provided arms and camp equipage for them. Instead of 50,000, this State will have fully 60,000 volunteers enrolled. I say this advisedly.

The writer again says, after noting the arrests made in the Southern and Central portion of this State:

"The idea which has been promulgated in some of the newspapers, however, that it is necessary in some counties to call upon the governor for outside protection from internal traitors, is ridiculous. There is not a county in the State where the loyal people are not as ten to one of the rebel sympathizers."

The writer is as ignorant on this subject as he is upon the volunteering. Many Southern counties have applied to the governor for outside protection. And more, the governor has so placed the newly raised troops as to be on hand to protect the Union people of the Southern part of the State, from the disunionists in their midst.

So much by way of correction.

John T. Stuart has announced himself this morning as an independent candidate for Congress in this district. He calls himself an old whig, but he is one of that kind that has always voted with the Democratic party. He voted for the Democratic ticket at the last presidential election, although an old whig was nominated by the Republicans. Mr. Stuart also voted, I understand, in favor of the late secession constitution. I opine that Mr. Stuart's old whiggery is but a convenient cloak under which to carefully conceal from view the principles of the anti-war Democracy.

Gen. McClernand was received here on Saturday evening by the governor and State officers. He was escorted through the streets by the Hecker regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Solomon, late an alderman of your city. The regiment presented a most soldierly appearance, and attracted the attention of all who witnessed the procession. At the south door of the capitol Gov. Yates presented Gen. McClernand to the citizens in a forcible and eloquent little speech, in which he alluded to his distinguished services in the field in a very handsome manner. The general was received with rounds of applause, responded in his usual able and eloquent manner, but the political portion of his speech attracted most attention. General McClernand declared that he was in favor of using all means allowable by the laws of civilized warfare to put down this rebellion. He was in favor of using the negro where he could be used profitably, and said he had so used them in all cases. Any man, said he, who supports this war with an "if" or a "but," I consider nothing but a hypocrite. In the language of scripture, he is a "whited sepulchre." With such men he had no sort of fellowship. They are traitors at heart, and I prefer those who meet me and the men under my command, with arms in their hands, on the field of battle. This assertion, given in the most emphatic language, was received with great applause, Governor Yates himself leading off by rising from his seat, waving his hat and calling for three cheers for the general.

But what will you think of some of the men calling themselves Democrats in this city (the name is no longer anything but a cover for secession sentiments) when I tell you that all day yesterday and to-day they are going around town sneering at Gen. McClernand, saying he has turned Republican, &c., &c. It only shows that with them republicanism consists simply in a rigorous prosecution of the war, the using of all possible means lawful in civilized warfare, to put down the rebellion. They know that such means includes emancipation, and they appear to regard a dissolution of the Union as far preferable to this.

It is an important fact that the State Register clique in this city has given the general the cold shoulder and I am credibly informed did every thing in their power privately, to throw cold water upon his reception.

I learn that Gen. McClernard proposes visiting your city before he leaves the State. Would it not be well for the Board of Trade to take up the matter of a public reception for him?

Gen. McClernand and staff have pitched their tents in the city. The general is determined to stick to the canvas until the rebellion is put down. A list of the members of his staff has been forwarded to you by telegraph.

By a general order of the war department, recruiting officers are authorized by the secretary of war, to continue the payment of bounty and premium to recruits for the old volunteer regiments until further orders. The months' advance will also be paid to such recruits. This is very important to volunteers.

I learn that Gen. McClernard is in favor of the general government organizing all the troops of this State into one grand division and placing them under the command of the governor as commander-in-chief, for the purpose of resisting invasion &c., and also for the purpose of a better organization. ZETA.

THE BATTLES OF WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Accounts Received by Mail.

[From the New York Herald, Aug. 31.]

On Wednesday morning, or rather Tuesday night, a report reached Warrenton Junction that Jackson was again in our rear, and that instead of making an attack and retiring, as his cavalry did on Friday night last at Catlett's station, he had taken up a position on the railroad near Bristow, four miles south of Manassas; had burned two railroad trains, torn up the railroad track, cut the telegraph and took prisoners all the guards along the road.

These reports prove to have been true, and the events of Wednesday showed his determination not to be easily driven from the neighborhood.

It seems, from what can be learned from the rebel wounded in our hands, that Jackson and Ewell started from the vicinity of Warrenton Springs on Sunday, with three divisions, crossed the Rapahannock some six miles south of the Blue Ridge, and proceeded by way of Orleans and Salem to Bristow, making the distance in about two and a half days.

On reaching this point, their first object of attack was the house of Mr. Lipscombe, where ten officers were stopping, and who were on the back porch at the time, smoking. The house was attacked both front and rear and the bullet holes in the wood and plaster, with the fact that none of the party were wounded, showed what poor marksmen these rebel cavalry were. The entire party, however, with the exception of Captain O. A. Tidenmore, were taken prisoners.

The names of the officers taken prisoners are as follows: Lieut. Col. Pierson, 1st New York volunteers; Lieutenant Allen and two other Lieutenants of the same regiment; a lieutenant of the 57th Pennsylvania regiment; 1st Lieutenant of company B, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers; a Captain of the 4th Maine regiment; Lieutenants Pendergast and Johnson, of the 38th New York volunteers.

The next attack of the rebels was upon a company of the 105th Pennsylvania infantry and some dozen of Pennsylvania cavalry left to guard the road, two or three of whom were killed and the remainder are supposed to be captured.

A train of empty cars then came along from Warrenton, and was fired into by a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry, but escaped without serious injury.

Orders were then issued by Jackson to tear up the railroad track, which was done, and a second train coming along ran off the track and was fired into.

A third train following ran into the second, and was also fired into and some persons on board were taken prisoners.

A fourth train made its appearance; but the engineer, suspecting something wrong, stopped at a distance and blew a whistle, and being answered by one of the others, backed and returned towards Warrentown.

The two trains were then fired, under the direction of Jackson, and entirely consumed excepting the iron work.

The rebels then proceeded a mile down the track, burned the bridge at Cattle Run, tore up some thirty feet of the track and cut the telegraph.

They also burned the bridge across Broad Run at Bristow.

On Wednesday morning Ewell's rebel division was placed in positions on each side of the railroad, having three batteries—one on the left, and the other nearer the railroad, with infantry and cavalry between, the entire force being concealed behind brushwood and the railroad bank, with an open field in front.

Our troops sent down from Warrenton Junction to attack them consisted of Hooker's division, with a portion of Kearney's; but the latter, it is said, did not get a chance to enter the contest.

Gen. Hooker was in command, and not expecting the enemy to be in any large force, ordered a charge through a piece of woods and into the cleared space, when a most murderous fire was opened upon him from the entire line of the rebels, their batteries throwing grape and canister, the most of which, however, went over the heads of our troops; but the fire from the rebel line of infantry was very destructive, and some of Hooker's regiments were compelled to fall back to the woods, but, on being supported by others, rallied, and after firing several volleys repeated the charge, when the rebels broke and retreated, our boys pursuing them, shouting and yelling.

The 3d New Jersey brigade was commanded by Col. Carr, who had his horse shot under him while urging his men on to the attack. This is the brigade—although somewhat changed—which so nobly held the extreme left at the battle of Williamsburg for four hours, sustaining a loss there of over 600 killed and wounded.

The pursuit continued till dark, the enemy retreating towards Manassas.

The result of this action was, that the enemy was beaten and driven from the field, sustaining a loss about equal to our own.

Our loss was about fifty killed and over 200 wounded—a complete list of which was collected, but stolen.

Gen. Pope arrived on the ground late in the evening and proceeded towards the scene of action, but the fighting was then over and the enemy in full retreat.

Jackson had left for Manassas during the day with his division, where he pillaged the place, capturing a large number of prisoners and burning every building, except the telegraph building and a few shanties, after taking off their own old rags and putting on our good clothing and helping themselves to food of all kinds, arms, equipments and whatever else they could carry away out of the cars, about one hundred of which were at that place, for the greater part loaded with supplies for our army.

The rebels then set fire to all the cars, and they now present a mass of blackened ruins.

The rebels here rose *en masse* behind the railroad track, and again caused our men to fall back, which they did behind Hampton's Pittsburg battery, which opened upon them terrifically. The enemy at the time were only about thirty yards distant, and the effect of the fire destroyed at least 600 of them. In this action, however, Hampton lost one of his guns. He had to change his position to the left, as he was unable to maintain himself under the fire which the rebels poured into him.

The battle in other quarters raged furiously, the general result of which has already been stated from other sources.

The position of the forces on Thursday night remained about the same as it was at the commencement of the action.

[From the Washington Star, August 30.]

The battle yesterday was continued by the army corps of Generals Heintzelman, McDowell and Sigel on our side against a rebel force believed to number from 50,000 to 60,000 strong—that is against the army corps of Jackson, and, we presume, a portion of the best of Lee's army that had succeeded in making its way down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap.

On their arrival they found a portion of two New Jersey regiments of infantry, which had arrived there during the forenoon. They immediately attacked them, our troops defending themselves for some time; but finding the number of the enemy so great, and that they were being flanked, they retreated towards Centreville, and got away with the loss of some forty wounded and about twelve killed. The rebels captured 625 of them, but they were paroled yesterday morning just before the battle commenced.

The pursuit was continued towards Centreville on Thursday afternoon, and a squadron of the 2nd Pennsylvania cavalry, with General Birney, was in the advance, and stopped at Centreville to inquire the road taken by the enemy. While there a woman waved a flag from the back window of a house, at which signal a force of rebel cavalry, about 2,000 strong, under Gen. Lee, emerged from the woods. Our men had scarcely time to mount their horses and escape, coming down the road at full speed, the enemy in swift pursuit. They were followed until they came to where our infantry were drawn up in line of battle on each side of the road, at which point the rebels received a volley, which caused them to retreat at more than a double quick.

Our troops took up the line of march, and followed the rebels during the night on the Gainesville or Warrenton road, and soon came in sight of them posted near the old Bull Run battle ground, in strong position and under cover of the woods.

The action commenced about nine o'clock, our batteries having been placed in position, and Milroy's brigade having the advance, was ordered to charge the rebels through the woods and to cross towards the railroad switch, when the enemy poured into our troops a perfect storm of grape and canister.

This caused them to fall back, but they soon rallied and paid the enemy with interest.

The location of the battle of the day was in the vicinity of Haymarket, and from Haymarket off in the direction of Sudley church, or, in other words, but a few miles northwest of the scene of the never-to-be-forgotten battle of Bull Run.

Heintzelman's corps, if we are correctly informed, came up with the enemy's rear at about 10 a. m., seven miles from Centreville, which point he left at daybreak.

He found Stonewall Jackson fighting with McDowell, or Sigel or both, on the right, in the direction of Haymarket, the position they took by going north from Gainesville, to command the entrance to and exit from Thoroughfare Gap.

An impression prevails that the reserve of Lee's army, supposed to be from twenty to forty thousand strong, might suddenly appear near the field, and we know that the heavy corps under Fitz John Porter was so posted that it could instantly move upon Lee with equal ease, whether attacking McDowell, Sigel or Heintzelman.

[Alexandria Cor. Philadelphia Press.]

Of course, the principal topic is how Jackson managed to get around the right wing of General Pope's army, and make his raid upon Manassas Junction for the purpose of operating in the rear of General Pope's army, while General Lee made the attack on the front. All the six days' fighting of our army on the Rappahannock is now known to have been merely a feint on the part of the rebels, and their supposed retreating toward Sperryville via Little Washington was also intended for the same purpose. Instead of the whole rebel army moving back, General Lee carefully concealed his main force along the banks of the Rappahannock, while he sent Jackson to Warrenton with 40,000 men, 5,000 of whom were cavalry under Colonel Lee, to march along the country between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run range of mountains. Jackson soon massed his forces at White Plains and Salem, and sent his cavalry through to reconnoitre. As soon as he followed with his infantry, and coming through Thoroughfare Gap, he made a forced march until he reached Centreville. From this place he was within a striking distance of General Pope's rear, and he improved it, no doubt thinking that he could annihilate the army of Virginia before it could have any aid from Washington. The cavalry dashes of Colonel Lee were thought by some to be too daring if he was not confident of having infantry to support him in case of emergency, but so far as I could hear, our officers did not share the same opinion.

The rebel cavalry, by their attack on our forces on Tuesday night, created such a panic among our troops, that the rebel cavalry had it all their own way, and during that night they held high revel in our camp. The battery of artillery they had captured they placed in favorable position and [illegible] their cavalry up in line of battle, so that it could be concealed from our forces. Some of their guns were placed in a fort, and the others were planted so that if our forces should make an attack on their position, they could concentrate a cross fire upon us. The best riflemen in the command were picked out and posted in the rifle-pits, which are very numerous in that locality.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL McDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Chase received this afternoon, through Gen. Pope's messenger, the following note from Gen. McDowell, dated on battle field at a quarter past six a. m:

DEAR GOVERNOR—Please telegraph Mrs. McDowell that I have gone through a second battle of Bull Run, on the identical field of last year, and unhurt. The victory is decidedly ours. IRVIN McDOWELL.

LATEST FROM THE INDIAN WAR.

FORT RIDGLEY REINFORCED.

The Killed and Wounded at New Ulm.

[From the St. Paul Press, Aug. 30.]

Mr. Marshall of the *Press* arrived yesterday at 1 p. m. from Fort Ridgley, having accompanied a detachment from Col. Sibley's command of 160 mounted men that left St. Peter Tuesday evening, and marching all night reached the fort at daylight Wednesday morning. They encountered no resistance on the way, and found the fort all safe.

The gallant little garrison of the fort had repulsed a most determined and formidable assault on Friday afternoon—which was the last attack the Indians made.

On Monday the Indians were seen, from the fort, to pass up on the south side of the river on their way from New Ulm, doubtless, to their rendezvous at Little Crow's village near Redwood. They were apparently about 400 strong, and had an immense train of plunder, consisting of horses, cattle and loaded wagons.

It is quite certain that all the Indians have withdrawn from below the fort and are at Little Crow's village, where they have collected their spoils and captives.

It is thought that they have a large number of captives—estimated by the people at the fort to be 300 in number—mostly women and children.

So far as known, no massacres have been committed since last Saturday.

It is believed that the Indians will not again venture below the fort, and that the borders are now safe.

Col. Sibley will attack the Indians at Crow Village, or wherever they can be found.

If the information that he gets, as to their numbers, justify him in advancing upon them with the force he now has, he will move forward at once; otherwise wait for the 7th regiment now on the way.

Mr. Marshall left the fort at 4 o'clock Wednesday evening, and met Col. Sibley in camp 15 miles this side of the fort. He would reach the fort Thursday afternoon.

There were about 300 refugees in the fort.

DISPATCH FROM COL. SIBLEY.

HEADQUARTERS, LAFAYETTE, Aug. 28, 1862.

Adjutant General Malmros:

I dispatched 180 mounted volunteers to endeavor to gain Fort Ridgely, soon after the march of my column from St. Peter, on the 26th inst., and last evening, soon after I had encamped with my forces, I received a dispatch from the commanding officer of the detachment, Col. McPhail, stating that he had entered the fort without opposition, and found all safe, the Indians having previously retreated from their position there, as they have from their other haunts along the line, since they have learned from their scouts of the increase of our forces.

New Ulm was successfully defended against a ferocious attack of several hundred savages by Capt. Charles E. Flandrau, with the inferior force under his command. I beg leave to commend to the special attention and consideration of the commander-in-chief, the distinguished conduct of Capt. F. and his small force, in thus preventing the inevitable massacre of many hundreds of white settlers in that town.

Capt. F. finally evacuated the town, taking with him the entire population, who have arrived safely at Mankato.

I regret to learn that Captain F.'s loss was considerable, amounting to ten killed and fifty wounded, but that of the savages was much greater, many being seen to fall who were carried off by their companions, while ten or twelve dead bodies were found by our men—that of a renegade half-breed, George Provencalle, being of the number.

Rush up supplies without delay, that field operations may commence at once. There is no time to lose.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
H. H. SIBLEY, Colonel com'ding.

KILLED AND WOUNDED NEAR NEW ULM.

O. M. Crary, esq., who was at New Ulm during the siege of that place by the Indians—where he was detailed for hospital service—from Wednesday, the 20th, up to the time of the main battle on Sunday last, permits us to copy the following from his diary, showing the number of killed and wounded in the neighborhood of New Ulm, that were brought in by the scouting parties that scoured the country:

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Tearl Orlsten—wounded in the left groin; since died.

Mrs. Bimer—shot through the body; severe wound. Has a child tomahawked.

Mrs. Schilling—beaten by clubs. Had a boy wounded in the back by a tomahawk.

Joseph Wieman—both arms cut off at the shoulder. Lived but a short time.

Mr. Lumis—died from wounds; buried in the same coffin with Orlsten.

Emilie Pauli—wounded.

Next morning nine bodies were brought in and laid side by side in the dead house. The names of five were: Loomis, Cairi, Lamb, D. Lemon and Wm. Tuttle. The other four were Norwegians—names unknown.

The followin were buried on Tuesday: John Schlinden, Julius Fenske, Ernest Dietrich, and a boy named Breenmle.

M. Milder—wounded in the arm by a bullet, doing well.

John Paller—wounded in the arm and doing well.

Hubert Heldeskeim—wounded in the left foot.

Three children, named May—wounded by tomahawk very severely, recovery doubtful; their parents killed.

Mrs. Tettel—wounded by tomahawk in head and neck. Her husband and four children were murdered at their home.

A. Steinle—wounded by a ball in shoulder and face; dangerous.

A boy named Baumble—wounded in forehead by tomahawk, severely.

Peter Brescheat—wounded severely in the back by a bullet; recovery doubtful.

FROM RED RIVER.

One of Burbank's express messengers arrived in town last evening, bringing intelligence from Georgetown up to Monday last, Fort Abercrombie, Tuesday morning, and Breckinridge Tuesday noon. The women and children of Georgetown had come up to the fort for safety, and the stores and other movable property was to be taken aboard the boat and barges and moved down to the settlements below.

Two more persons had been found murdered, making five in all killed by the Indians, at or near Breckinridge.

A company of 100 mounted men will leave St. Cloud this morning to scour the country between that place and Fort Abercrombie

THE SIOUX ARMY.

Lieut. Col. Marshall, of this paper, who accompanied the gallant force of mounted men which on Tuesday night penetrated to Fort Ridgley, entirely corroborates the view taken by the *Press* in the number of Indians engaged in the recent raid, and demonstrations before Fort Ridgley and New Ulm. We stated their active force at probably 600 or 800, if all were combined. He says the force before Ft. Ridgley did not exceed 400, and Capt. Flandrau, in the letter which we publish in another column, estimates the same body engaged before New Ulm, at 350.

EDITORS KILLED.

We mentioned the other day that Mr. Edwards, of the LeSuer paper, was killed at the battle of New Ulm, with the Indians.

We regret to learn that G. W. Otto Barth, editor of the New Ulm *Pioneer*, the German paper at that place, is of the number of slain on that occasion.

Speech of Gen. Ashley, of Ohio.

Gen. Ashley, of the Toledo (Ohio) district, made an excellent speech on the occasion of his renomination for Congress, a few days since, in the course of which he said:

Congress has decreed that never again shall a slave stand in chains beneath the shadow of the national capitol. That during all future time, the territories of the republic shall be forever free. That the African slave trade shall be more effectually suppressed. That the trade in Chinese coolies, which bids fair to rival the slave trade, and to exceed it in atrocity, should cease. Hayti and Liberia have been welcomed into the family of nations. The public lands have been divided into homesteads of 160 acres for emigrants seeking free homes in a free land. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans will soon be united by iron bands. The most ample provisions have been made for the interests of agriculture. The army and navy have been organized, and adequate means provided for their support, and last, though not least, a confiscation bill has been enacted and approved by the president, which forfeits the property of rebels to the government, and secures the freedom of all their slaves. Never before has an American Congress accomplished results which will stand out so conspicuously in future history.

MR. ASHLEY'S DIFFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

In only one thing have I differed materially with the president, and that has been as to the manner in which the war should be conducted. There I have from the first widely differed with him. I have insisted from the outbreak of the rebellion that a bold, earnest, uncompromising policy should be adopted. In the letters which I addressed to my constituents some fifteen months ago, I urged a vigorous prosecution of the war, the confiscation of rebel property, and the liberation of their slaves, that we might "obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future." My position was regarded at that time by many earnest friends as impolitic and extreme. I did not think so then, nor do I think so now. If my earnestness and anxiety led me to go at that early day where friends were unwilling to follow, I have the satisfaction of knowing that they are heartily with me now, and that the entire loyal portion of the country approves the policy to-day, that all I then demanded has been enacted into law by the congress of the United States, and approved by the president.

THE BAYONET, NOT THE SPADE.

I have as much confidence in the president as any man can have. I believe he is as earnest and honest in his desire to suppress this wicked rebellion as any man can be. But faith alone without works is dead, and faith alone in any man, whether he be a general or president, will not save the nation's life. There must be works. These works must be with the bayonet, and not with the spade.

That the president will, so far as in him lies, see to it that the laws of the land are faithfully executed, I have the utmost confidence. He has more than once assured me that his administration should reflect the will of the people, and I believe he will soon speak the magic words which shall redeem and regenerate this nation.

THE BORDER SLAVE STATE MILLSTONE.

The border slave states have been the millstone about our necks. The counsels of their pro-slavery politicians have been listened to, and their imperious demands complied with too long. The nation seemed to be on the very brink of ruin, and earnest men more than half despaired when the country rose up as one man, when the confiscation act was temporarily defeated in the House—and demanded that Congress should pass such a law. From that hour, all loyal men have been more hopeful, and the news that flies to us this morning of the wings of the lightning, gives us the assurance that the hour approaches and the end is near. Let us take fresh courage. The acts of Congress are to be vigorously enforced, and these acts (especially the confiscation bill) have opened the way for our deliverance. Border-State pro-slavery counsels will control no longer, and hereafter the government will neither be indifferent or inactive.

THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

I have well-defined views on all questions of the day. The people of this district understand them well. No man need be deceived when voting for me.

I am opposed to all compromise with rebels with arms in their hands. I will not extend the hand of fellowship and forgiveness to traitors whose hands are red with the blood of my friends and neighbors, and tell them that the North are as much to blame as they.

I will not defend, apologize for, or in any way excuse the crime of slavery, much less will I pretend to have no opinion on this subject in order that I may secure the votes of the heartless or the indifferent. I am for putting down this infamous rebellion by force, and not by administering an oath to every rebel captured, and then letting him go. I am for using all the means God has placed at our disposal to crush treason, and destroy utterly and forever the power of all traitors. I am for treating every person who is loyal to the government as our friend, whether white or black, and all who are disloyal as our enemies, whatever their race or color, and I shall continue to demand, as I have from the day Sumter was fired upon, that this government shall in no way recognize the authority of a traitor to hold any loyal person of any race in slavery for a single hour—that a traitor shall have no rights secured to him except those guaranteed to him by the laws of war. I am for preserving the Union one and indivisable, by making its institutions homogeneous and crippling the slave power, so that never again in all future time shall it become a disturbing political element. I believe in this way only can constitutional government be secured on this continent, and the right of the majority to govern under the constitution be preserved.

General Notices.

OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

CLOSING OUT SALE

Will Commence Monday, Aug. 4th.

Look out for the GREATEST BARGAINS ever known in

SUMMER GOODS

WE WILL SELL

ENGLISH BAREGE, for Six Cents a yard.
MOZAMBIQUES, for Six Cents a yard.
WOOL VALENTIAS, for One Shilling.
PACIFIC DE LAINES, For One Shilling.

Embroidered Lisle Grenadines, for one and sixpence.
Paris Printed Bareges worth six shillings, for one and six and two shillings.
Real French Organdies for one shilling.
Lawns and Muslins of every kind, for one half regular price.
Silk Muslins and Grenadines, for two shillings.
Best Crape Marets, imported, for two shillings.

WOVE DRESS GOODS,

Of every description, for half price.

Embroidered Grenadines, worth six shillings to one dollar, for two and three shillings.
Summer Silk Poplins, for one and six pence.
Summer Silks, greatly reduced.
BERE Mantles, Lace Mantles and

SUMMER SHAWLS,

AT HALF PRICE.

Having determined to CLOSE OUT AT ONCE our entire stock of Summer goods of every description, they will positively be sold

FROM THIS DATE

At Unprecedented Low Prices,

And without regard to cost or value. To secure a good selection, call early.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS

BROOM CORN,

95 So. Water-st., Chicago, 95

For sale at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

The largest stock of

WOODEN WARE,

(Painted and Plain.)

WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE,
Cordage, Twine,
CORN BASKETS,
Broom Maker's Stock,
&C. &C. &C.

Ever Brought to this City.

NATHANIEL WHITE,
95 S. Water-st, Chicago.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.
We invite consignments of

BROOM CORN,

Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer

Special Inducements

By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All enquiries promptly answered.

RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants, 248 South Water-st.

WM. D. HARRIS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

87 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO,

Keeps a full assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals and Dye-Stuffs,

—ALSO—

Soap Makers' Stock,
Match Makers' Stock,
Tanner's Stock.

At lowest market price.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscribers would announce that their

FALL STOCK,

Now in Store, has been Selected with Special Care,

To meet the wants of our patrons.

It may be proper to state that our facilities for supplying the wants of merchants in our line are unsurpassed, and that we have, by giving our orders early in the season, and securing contracts previous to the great rise in labor and stock, secured a full supply of goods, which we can sell much lower than if purchased at the present time.

These goods are for sale at the lowest market prices for CASH OR SHORT APPROVED CREDIT, and we ask those who are buying, to examine our stock before making purchases elsewhere.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
29 and 31 Lake street.

TO THE LADIES.

We are receiving large stocks of

SKIRTS, CORSETS,

Hosiery, &c.,

Which will be sold at less than the present rates of importation.

As all classes of goods are daily advancing, customers will find it advantageous to buy soon.

GRAVES & IRVINE,
[illegible] LAKE STREET.

GREAT EASTERN.

This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest, safest and most comfortable Ocean Steamer in the world.

Sea Sickness on board being unknown,

And is strongly recommended to intending passengers.

The Great Eastern will leave

NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL: Tuesday, Sept. 9th, Saturday, Oct. 25th, Thursday, Dec. 11th.
LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK: Calling at Queenstown, Wednesday, Oct. 1st, Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

FARES:

First Cabin ... $110 to $[illegible]
Second Cabin ... [illegible]
Return Tickets issued at a Fare-and-a-half.
Intermediate ... [illegible]
Steerage ... [illegible]
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Immediate application by parties wanting berths is desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured at the office of JAMES WARRACK, Agent, [illegible] street, Chicago.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, N. Y.

USE SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER.

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Nervous Debility & Bilious Complaints

Cannot exist where the Empire Water is used. Sold by Druggists and Hotels throughout the West.
Western Depot—[illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

D. A. KNOWLTON, Prop'r.

Wholesale Houses.

HATS AND CAPS.

E. P. L. BROOM,

(Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.)

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

HATS AND CAPS,

FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

50........Lake Street, Chicago........50.

I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.

E. P. L. BROOM.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

MARTIN & BROS.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

44

Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

AT LOW PRICES.

IRON AND STEEL.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,

Importers and Dealers in

IRON AND STEEL,

NAILS, SPIKES,

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of WARRANTED

Thimble Skeins and Boxes.

Having capacity for 100 Sets per day we possess unrivalled facilities in this line.

We also keep in store a large stock of

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c.

AGENTS FOR

QUEEN'S PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

THE LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

GROCERIES

IN THIS MARKET.

SUGARS, RAW & REFINED.

Coffees, Teas, Tobaccos, Syrups, Spices, Wooden Ware, Fish, Cordage.

FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC &c. &c. &c.

Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at but a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

16 & 18. ... State Street, Chicago. ....16 & 18.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.

Weber, Williams & Yale,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c.

25. LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 25.

We have now in store the largest stock in our line that has ever been brought to this market, purchased of manufacturers for cash, which enables us to offer goods as low if not lower than any house East or West. We have increased our salesroom by adding two rooms, giving us five rooms [illegible] feet, and have added to our largely increased stock a full assortment of MEN AND BOYS' BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTENS. Our stock is adapted to the wants of all dealers in the Northwest, and is not surpassed in extent, variety, quality or cheapness by any to be found in any market. We keep our stock full at all times and give special attention to orders, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Merchants who have not bought of us are especially invited to give us a call this season. Those who have purchased in other markets are assured that we are fully prepared and determined to compete successfully with the best class of houses, either by the dozen or package.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

ARMY CLOTHS,

PIECE GOODS,

FOR MENS' WEAR,

Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings,

AT WHOLESALE.

CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS.,

From Philadelphia,

56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

WOOLEN YARNS,

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

Heavy Knit Wool Hf. Hose,

Suitable for Army Wear.

Coventry Frilling or Ruffling,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Corsets, Hosiery, &c.

We are receiving a full assortment of Woolen Yarns for Fall Trade.

SUTTON & BURKITT,
[illegible] Lake street.

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE

Sewing Machines

(INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN [illegible])

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

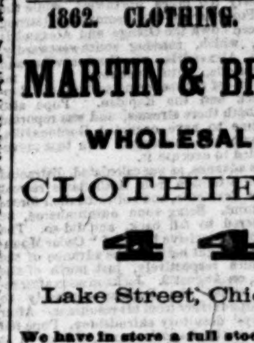
And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License. This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, [illegible] work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. [illegible] range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Machine

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the heaviest or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in [illegible] and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.

☞ Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already supplied. Circulars, containing full description [illegible] can be had on application, or sent by mail.

Address J. B. BRYANT, General Western Agent, [illegible] Lake street.



The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES on the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to carry either way, or to change the [illegible] and fasten the end of seams, [illegible] with making a long and a short stitch [illegible] simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can [illegible] where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. They [illegible] the wonder of all, because of its [illegible] ELASTIC STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western States. With a small investment of capital a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address

W. C. MASON, Western Agent, 124 Lake street, Chicago.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—Office on first floor [illegible] Lake street. The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity, will be happy to learn that we have in this city a full assortment of Machines are offered [illegible] given and improvements applied to old Machines. Each Machine is warranted to give entire satisfaction than any Machine in market or money refunded. Prices reduced. Agents wanted.

L. CORNELL & Co.

IMPROVED

SEWING MACHINES

$35 TO $110.

TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT, DOUBLE LOCK STITCH; WILLCOX & GIBBS PATENT, [illegible] LOOP STITCH AND SHUTTLE STITCH Machines, combining in our stock all the practical stitches now in use. Purchasers can better decide which stitch is best for them by seeing each. Either stitch makes a PERFECTLY RELIABLE seam. Machines on FIRM and ENTHUSIASTIC advocacy. They will not get out of order, they are perfectly noiseless and are driven by steam in factory work, for [illegible] at 2,000 stitches per minute (three times the speed of any other machines). They are adapted to all kinds of work—we will stitch a saddle with as fine or with No. 150 cotton. A NEEDLE can be taught in FIVE MINUTES to set the needle and thread. Hemmer and bem ruffling perfectly. Our NEW AUTOMATIC FEED for the [illegible] BLIND can sew seams, tucks, bosoms, and [illegible] true. They are adapted to all machines, and we will mail with full directions for bosoms, tucks, and [illegible] and working machines, &c. We can [illegible] machine and $1. We sell NEEDLES for all machines. Silk, Cotton, Oil, Hemmers, Guides, &c. We CHANGE for and REPAIR all kinds of Sewing Machines and will always have a competent man in attendance to give instruction and to do all [illegible] Family and Nursery Stitching and Sewing Machine Embroidery. Read our Circular and Send Red Stamp for Samples and Circulars, or call and see them at

133 LAKE STREET.

Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Leather & Shoe Findings.

TURNER & SIDWAY,

49 Lake Street, Chicago,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS,

Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets,

AND DEALERS IN

LEATHER

—AND—

SHOE FINDINGS,

Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large and embraces a complete assortment of

Imported and Domestic Leather,

LININGS, ROANS, TOOLS, &c.

Our entire stock is fresh and clean; every article having been bought since the first of July. Our selection has been carefully made, and as we buy only for CASH, we are confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to our customers.

Our stock of saddlery will be large and more complete this Fall than in any previous season.

TURNER & SIDWAY,
49.......Lake street, Chicago.......49.

Hides wanted at the highest market price.

☞ Several desirable lots of Kips now arriving.

Real Estate.

CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE

40 acres in Cook county, Ill.,			$ [illegible] per acre.
800	"	Livingston	" $15
500	"	"	" $[illegible]
120	"	Kankakee	" $[illegible]
480	"	"	" $[illegible]
160	"	McClean	" $[illegible]
10,000	"	Iroquois	" $3 to $[illegible]
160	"	Pike	" $[illegible]

20,000 acres on line of Railroad between Cedar Rapids and Fort Dodge, Iowa—beautiful prairie, well watered, and finest wheat land in the world—from $1 to $2.50 per acre.

Apply in person, or by letter with stamp, to

ISAAC R. HITT,
No. 88 Dearborn street.

LANDS IN KANSAS—To sell or trade for a stock of Dry Goods.

80 per cent Land, 20 per cent Cash.

For particulars address, by mail, A. W. SPALDING, Grasshopper Falls, Kansas. All communications strictly confidential.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms [illegible] Vineland, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Fine Crops to be seen growing.

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

Good Business Openings—Good Society.

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

Military Goods.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS—FULL DRESS

Regulation Hats and Caps,

Gold Embroidered Eagles, Wreaths, &c., manufactured and for sale by J. A. SMITH & CO.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
REVOLVERS of all kinds.

OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c.

Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Ammunition. Agent for Hazard's Powder. [illegible]

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. [illegible])

No. 130 LAKE STREET.

DEALER IN

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,

AND MILITARY GOODS,

Powder and Shot,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEAVEY'S PORTABLE HEATING FURNACE,

For Heating Dwellings, Public Buildings, Stores, Churches, &c.

We would advise all in want of the best Portable Furnace to call at

195 LAKE STREET,

And examine the above, which we warrant for durability and economy superior to any in the market. [illegible] of Wells street, by [illegible]

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for the Eye, Ear, and all diseases of [illegible] [illegible] Office and Residence No. [illegible] Randolph street, Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, DENTISTS, ELECTROPLATERS [illegible] [illegible]

[Medic]al Notices.

[Dr.] James, formerly of New [York], has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 88 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity. Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South.

Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st., New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

☞ HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 88 Lake Street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzetts, etc., go to A. OSWALDT, 160 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris style. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

To the Nervous of both sexes.

A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

R. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

A sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.

By the use of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express.

Office, 193 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!

Dr. J. H. McCANN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple but scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medicated Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Piles, Diarrhea. In short, all curable diseases of long standing treated in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c.,

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs. Having an unparalleled experience in these cases. Have no delicacy in calling, as we guarantee that your troubles may be remedied, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and see us themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters by mail, enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet.

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned thousands to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent [illegible] Lake street. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

☞ Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD & SMITH.

DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted at his Rooms at the Sherman House, on Fridays, May 9th, June 25th, August 1st, and September 12th. Also, at Joliet, at the National Hotel, on Saturdays May 10th, June 21st, August 2nd, and September 13th. Please call early. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Address Post Office Box 2079, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. D.'s Lectures to ladies and gentlemen sent free on receipt of three cent stamp.

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WAR CLAIM OFFICE FOR EVERY COUNTY IN THE NORTHWEST.

Office 88 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

ISAAC R. HITT & CO., Attorneys for Soldiers for ten years past, continue to collect claims of EVERY KIND here, at Washington, and at each State Capital of the Northwest. Soldiers and Officers discharged, collect their pay here. Subsistence Bills collected here. Contractors' Bills settled here; Claims of deceased Officers and Soldiers, as well as all Bounty and Pension Certificates obtained at Washington. Pension Money collected at the several Pension Agencies in each State.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurer's Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $[illegible]. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.00. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office [illegible] Clark street.

WILLSON & MERRIAM, of the "Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office," 48 Clark street Chicago, Ills., are in almost daily receipt of Invalid Pension Certificates, and Certificates for Arrears of Pay due discharged soldiers. Theirs is the oldest War Claim Establishment in the West, and parties who wish their business promptly, efficiently and reliably attended to, can do so by applying to them.

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS. GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C., Post Office Box 155. REFERENCES:—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Iowa; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasurer; F. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sec'y of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec'y of the Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C., Post Office Box 155. REFERENCES:—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Iowa; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasurer; F. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sec'y of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec'y of Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago.

ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I am enabled to procure arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions, etc., with unusual efficiency and dispatch. Special attention paid to making up accounts of resigned officers and discharged soldiers, who can obtain their pay cheaper by applying to me than by calling on a Paymaster. I am also prepared to sell Exchange on Great Britain, Continental Europe. Collect Inheritances, etc., by permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffman, Lt. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio.

CARR BROTHERS,

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BRANCH HOUSE OF

"The National Claim Agency"

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The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.

Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.

NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting Claims if not recovered.

To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required.

Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box [illegible].

Refer to Chicago Tribune Company; G. S. Hubbard, Esq.; John A. Nichols, Esq.; Messrs. G. & I. Ladd & Co.; Messrs. Hollister & Watkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street.

Manufacturer and importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish [illegible] with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.

Post Office Box [illegible].

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WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

No. 58 West Randolph Street.

W. J. LAURENCE, DENTIST,

Office, 86 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices.

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments, and the loss of time to patients,

DR. ALLPORT

Will hereafter devote from 10 to 12½ A. M. and from [illegible] to [illegible] P. M. to CONSULTATIONS, at which times he will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE Sewing Machine

[INVENTED IN 1846. IMPROVED IN 1865.]

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

And from which all other Sewing Machines infringe, and to whom a royalty is paid.

This is the oldest Machine in use. Has been improved from time to time, and is now the best Machine manufactured. Is not liable to get out of order, and is capable of doing a greater variety of work, in a better manner, than any other Machine. Is the most rapid Machine for practical use. Is the most easily learned. Is the most quiet. Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Machine.

And have no more dropping of stitches, ravelling of seams, or more trouble in sewing the lined edging of a cape, a machine that has acquired a reputation for doing its work well, and is warranted not to get out of order for

☞ Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Southern States, where not already supplied. Send for Circulars, containing full description of machine, terms to agents, &c., or send by mail.

Address

J. S. HEWARD,

P.-prietor Western Agent, 84 Lake street, Chicago.

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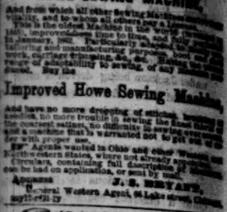

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE

Has been pronounced by competent judges to be the same Machine. The only one LOCK STITCH, LIGHT RUNNING, LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which have the same alike on all its work. It is simple, Efficient and can be operated without Machine in its motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED, by which combining, can be run for any length, carry either way, or to change the stitch, and fasten the end of seams, when desired, with making a long stitch, by turning a thumb screw, simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their tension is self-regulating. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple in construction that they can be learned to operate correctly, and with ease. Every machine warranted for three years. Agents wanted in every county.

Office, 183 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)

Address D. H. SEELYE,

sep11-1m Box 6197, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!

Dr. J. H. McCANN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, submits to a certainty to the condition and treatment of all those diseases of the Throat and Lungs which are generally pronounced incurable, without asking any questions, by a thorough course of Inhalation by MEANS OF THE MEDICATED VAPOR.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs are the most frequent of the diseases of the human race. Consumption alone, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pleurisy, Pain in the Side, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Influenza, Phthisis, Sputnia, Pain in the Chest, Shortness of Breath, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c., &c., are all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. In short, all curable dis ases of long standing by any other doctor, and will undertake no case without the consent of responsible parties.

Office, No. 183 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)

Address DR. J. H. McCANN,

sep11-1m Box 6197, Chicago, Ill.

Female Diseases, &c.,

such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Failing of the Womb, Whites, Ulcerations, Nervous Debility, and all of Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., are successfully cured, without poisonous Mercury, by the valuable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in describing symptoms. Ladies, you can rely on the utmost secrecy. Medicines sent to any part of the United States. Office and residence, 114 Lake street, Chicago. Ill.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in Metropolitan Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours—9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays excepted.

DR. E. S. HOWARD.

sep11-1m

Catarrh! Catarrh!

SELLEW'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

Is a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by using the first we prevent the latter. Persons should be thankful that there is a sure way to cure Consumption and to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a discharge from the nose. If acrid, after which becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease progresses through the various stages it increases in quantity, and changed in quality; they are attended with a loathsome feeling of rising in the throat, and hawking and spitting of mucus, which is swallowed or coughed up. The voice is thick and nasal; the breath is very offensive; the voice is thick and nasal; the cough is a hard, dry one, or loose, according to the stage it has arrived; deafness frequently takes place.

SELLEW'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all by the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1—sufficient for one month's treatment. Sent by express to any part of the country.

Office, 183 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)

Address DR. D. H. SEELYE,

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Address DR. J. H. McCANN,

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Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, without the least injury to the hair in the slightest degree. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

THE CITY.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

Hon. Wm. B. Ogden Elected President.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES AND MOTIONS.

MORNING SESSION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Act passed at the last session of Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, indicating a Board of Commissioners and appointing their Convention for the above purposes to be holden at Chicago on September 2d, the Board met yesterday noon at twelve o'clock, seventy-three commissioners being in attendance.

Mr. OGDEN, of Illinois, called the Convention to order, and nominated Major-General S. R. CURTIS, of Iowa, as Temporary Chairman, and by desire of the Convention conducted the General to the chair amidst hearty applause. Quiet being restored, the Chairman addressed the Convention.

The speaker defined the duties of the Convention after thanking them for the honor conferred and alluded to the constant difficulties which had been in the way of reducing the project to a practical form. That was now accomplished. He alluded to its vast advantages and the advantages which must accrue to its branches, as well as securing harmony to the present clustering interests of railroads. The bill was practical and worthy of careful consideration. Although the times were disasterous they could not conflict with the postal arrangements, the travel to California, the necessities of commerce, the working of the mines. There were all the elements of increase in the road and it must prove a success.

THE CHAIR declared the nomination of Secretary *pro tem* to be in order, and Mr. Cass of Pennsylvania nominated Robert Finney of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gilmore of N. H., nominated John R. Robinson of California. Before the vote was taken, Mr. Hammond of Illinois suggested that the delegates should leave the body of the hall and take seats upon the platform in order that the business before the Convention might be more expeditiously transacted.

MR. CASS withdrew the name of Mr. Finney and Mr. Gilmore rose for the withdrawal of Mr. Robinson, when, upon the suggestion of a delegate, both the nominees were declared secretaries elect.

Upon motion it was voted that a Sergeant-at-arms be appointed, the chair leaving the selection discretionary with the Illinois delegation.

The Secretaries called the roll by States, the following delegates answering to their names:

Maine—James Dunning, John M. Wood, Joseph Eaton, (one vacancy.)
New Hampshire—Joseph A. Gilmore, (one vacancy.)
Vermont—Vacant.
Massachusetts—Edward R. Tinker, (four vacancies.)
Rhode Island—Chas. Fosdick Fletcher, (three vacancies.)
Connecticut—Cornelius S. Bushnell. (Three vacancies.)
New Jersey—Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker.
Maryland—Vacant.
New York—Royal Phelps, Wm. H. Perry, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred B. Tilton, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benj. F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, D. N. Barney, S. DeWitt Bloodgood, Wm. H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson. (Eight vacancies.)
Pennsylvania—Joseph H. Scranton, Geo. W. Cass, Daniel J. Morell, Robert Finney, John A. Green, R. R. Myre. (Seven vacancies.)
Ohio—Amasa Stone, William Dennison. (Five vacancies.)
Indiana—Charles Paine, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac C. Elston. (Two vacancies.)
Illinois—Wm. B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum. (Four vacancies.)
Michigan—John D. Campbell, Chas. A. Trowbridge, Ebenezer Gardner, Charles T. Gorham, Willard Mc onnell. (Two vacancies.)
Wisconsin—John Catlin, Levi Sterling, George Thompson, Elihu L. Phillips. (Five vacancies.)
Minnesota—David Blakely. (Six vacancies.)
Iowa—William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith. (One vacancy.)
Missouri—William M. McPherson, John Corby. (Three vacancies.)
Kentucky—Vacant.
Kansas—Werter R. Davis, Josiah Miller. (Five vacancies—John Kerr in the city but not present.)
Nebraska—Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquet, Alvin Saunders. (One vacancy.)
Colorado—John Evans.
Nevada—Vacant.
California—James T. Ryan, D. O. Mills, John R. Robinson. (Twelve vacancies.)
Oregon—Vacant.
Appointed by the Secretary of the Interior—Samuel J. Tilden of New York; R. W. Latham, District of Columbia; O. M. Wozencraft of California. (One vacancy.)

Mr. CASS of Pennsylvania moved to proceed to a permanent organization by electing a permanent President. The motion was temporarily withdrawn to allow the reading of names of absentees. Mr. Brodhead of Wisconsin, and Mr. Gorin of Kentucky being unable to attend, had sent proxies, and a motion was made to admit them to seats in the Convention. The Chair declared the motion out of order and decided that the act did not allow the admission of delegates by proxy.

Mr. CASS renewed his motion.

Mr. GILMORE of New Hampshire moved to amend by appointing a committee consisting of one delegate from each State; said committee to report permanent officers at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Mr. CASS thought it eminently proper to vote immediately upon permanent officers. He thought himself just as competent to vote now as he should be after a committee had told him for whom to vote. This appointment of nominating committees was inexpedient, and almost invariably resulted in packing a Convention and forcing officers upon it who were not desirable. The Convention was quite as ready to elect officers now as after they had been sifted through a committee. He objected *in toto* to a nominating committee.

Mr. COOLBAUGH of Iowa hoped Mr. Gilmore's amendment would be adopted. Mr. Cass was undoubtedly *au fait* in railroad matters and was prepared to vote. The delegation from Iowa, however, were not ready to vote for permanent officers. It was a matter of vital importance that the Convention move right in the outset and that the organization be well considered before the stockholders take the business into their own hands. We want an organization which shall inspire the people with confidence. The delegation from Iowa—and he presumed he represented the wishes of the entire Western delegation—want time to consult with the Eastern corporators. He would therefore heartily second the amendment.

Mr. SCRANTON of Pennsylvania proposed as an amendment to Mr. Gilmore's amendment that the nominations be made now, so as to have them before the Convention in readiness for action at such time as the adjournment should be made to.

Mr. CASS said he would accept it if it were proper to accept an amendment to an amendment.

Mr. GILMORE withdrew his amendment.

A delegate moved to further amend, that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn until 5 p. m. for the purpose of organization.

Mr. GILMORE didn't believe in being in a hurry. He wanted time and should oppose the amendment.

A question arising whether delegates would be confined to the nominations made at the time appointed, the chair decided that nominations would be in order up to the time of balloting.

A delegate thought the decision of the chair was unparliamentary; that after nominations were made and the Convention adjourned to consider them, members must be bound by those nominations.

Mr. MONELL of Nebraska moved to amend that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning to perfect organization. The nominations might as well be made then as now. Some States were not represented and the delegations from others were incomplete. A portion of these will arrive here this evening, and they are entitled to a voice in the Convention.

Mr. SCRANTON substituted 5 this p. m. instead of Wednesday, 10 a. m.

The clause of Mr. Monell's motion, relative to adjournment, was put to vote as a privileged motion, and was lost—ayes, 31; noes, 39—and Mr. Scranton's substitute prevailed.

Mr. Gilmore renewed his amendment that a committee be appointed to make nominations.

Mr. MARSH of New Jersey said the Chair had indicated that nominations would be open until the balloting commenced. The nominations might be made satisfactorily, he thought, by calling upon the State delegations to make their nominations. This would obviate the necessity of a committee.

Mr. RUGGLES, of New York, claimed it as his fundamental inherent right to vote for whom he pleased without regard for nominations reported by State delegates, even at the very last moment. He should oppose being trammeled in this manner.

Upon motion of Mr. McPherson, of Missouri, the Convention adjourned to five p. m. without effecting any plan for permanent organization.

EVENING SESSION.

THE CHAIRMAN called the Convention to order at 5 p. m. and the motion to proceed to the nomination of permanent officers was pending.

Mr. CASS offered his motion, which was pending, in writing, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention now proceed to permanent organization and that nominations be made for President.

Mr. GILMORE withdrew his amendment of referring to a committee so far as the election of President was concerned. Mr. Cass' motion then prevailed with the amendment that a majority of all the votes cast be necessary to a choice.

Mr. CASS nominated Hon. Wm. B. Ogden. Another delegate nominated Mr. Cass but the latter peremptorily declined.

[illegible] was no opposing candidate, upon motion, Mr. Ogden was declared President by acclamation, amid great applause. Mr. Cass and Mr. McPherson of Missouri, appointed by the chairman, conducted Mr. Ogden to the chair.

After the applause Mr. Ogden addressed the Convention substantially as follows:

Gentlemen Commissioners of the Pacific Union Railroad and Telegraph Company: I heartily acknowledge the honor you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside over this Convention, met to consider this greatest of projects, and one so momentous in its interests. I shall so endeavor to discharge my duties as to bring about those results so important to the interests, permanence and bonded union of our country. I hardly feel it is becoming to accept this honor, owing to inferior health, and a multiplicity of other occupations demanding my time.

The difficulties surrounding this project are only momentary. It must be carried through by even-handed, wise consideration and a patriotic course of policy which shall inspire the capitalists of the country with confidence. Speculation is as fatal to it as secession is to the Union. (Applause.) Whoever speculates will damn this project. The bill is substantially well drawn, with a good foundation, but the makers did not finish it. It is patched a little. There are a good many clauses and changes not well defined enough to mark out a course under which it is safe to work. There are many good amendments which Congress would undoubtedly adopt providing those who take hold of it are honest men. This meeting should adopt these amendments making it a successful bill, and should sign a petition to these amendments that we will take stock if the amendments are adopted. If you go thus before Congress with two or three hundred prominent men of standing and character—not speculators—Congress will be delighted at this fair disposal of money.

The speaker proposed the following amendments:

First—The bill gives no power to condemn property. It was the first conception that the road went through Government lands, which led to this omission. This should be remedied.

Second—There is no provision giving the right to mortgage the lands. You may wish to raise a few millions by mortgage, but there is no provision to that effect.

Third—There should be an amendment providing for a further extension of time in carrying out the details or the road.

Fourth—The twenty-five per cent. reservation on the bonds issued for the construction of the road over the Plains, undoubtedly made for fear the money would be stolen, should be remedied by placing it in the hands of men of high character and then the reserved rights will be granted.

Fifth—It is a radical error in the bill that government has reserved the right of giving preference to their business, telegraphic, postal and the transportation of troops. Suppose we should be involved in a continental war and the road should be occupied for a year or two exclusively for war transportation, where is your money to pay employees and to devote to repairs and other expenses? Government should either pay for this right or else should be limited in the work it does. That provision should be reconsidered.

Sixth—The government has the right to the profit on these bonds, due thirty years hence, after the principal and interest are paid. It is the public opinion that these bonds will pay in thirty years. If this road is put into that highly respectable relation it deserves, Congress will undoubtedly waive that claim. When we build roads in the West we go to the East for customers, from whom we may raise money upon our first mortgage bonds, which are first liens upon the property. Government is building this road for its own purposes, and asks us to add our money to that of the government, to complete the road and run it for them. It is not the policy of government to guarantee the stock of the road, but it is right and proper that when government asks subscriptions for its own purposes, we should have seven per cent and the balance go to government.

After the railroad is started it will require forty or fifty millions more than the amount allowed by Government, to keep it going. You can set a railroad running, but then the work is only half done. After all the details are worked out, then the earnings come in. I once asked Mr. Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Central road, why he built that immense hotel on the top of the Alleghanies. He replied that he was afraid that two or three trains might get stalled, in the winter and the passengers either starve or freeze. To prevent this, he had to build it, but not a single train had been stalled since its erection. We shall find, undoubtedly, troubles and obstacles in the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas, but there is little doubt they can be overcome.

With the aid of this further contribution, with a perfect charter of this character, with the allotment of seven per cent. of the earnings to the stockholders after government has started the road, capitalists will be glad to take hold of it.

I think these amendments comprise the most essential points, and I think there is no doubt that when you act as a whole and suggest them to Congress, they will adopt still further provisions.

So far as the national point of view is concerned, the States west of the mountains have complained of the eastern ones for not coming forward with such means as they had and making the connection with them. I have feared that this feeling might lead to an estrangement mischievous in its consequences. The indifference upon the eastern side of the mountains, if continued, will at last cause them to take their own fortunes in their hands and leave us. This is a vital point in which I feel the greatest interest, and we must assure them that we will make themselves and ourselves immediate neighbors.

As to its uses when constructed, the speaker pointed out the increased trade. Lines of steamships must run in connection with it from San Francisco to Canton, Japan, and India. These steamers laden with silks, teas, opium, spices and other valuable products can make the voyage from Oriental ports to California in twenty days, and ten days after, the goods can be in New York. Every New York merchant will prefer to get his goods in thirty days upon a bank discount than to run the risks of a nine months Cape voyage. This route must command the travel of Europe to India and be the route for the conveyance of goods thence to England. The road will be without competition, with regular rates of tariff, and can easily earn enough to make a profitable compensation. It can be easily built and will cost less than many Eastern roads. We should here order the books opened in the different cities, giving free opportunity to everybody. In the meantime we can get up these amendments with the promise of $10,000 or $30,000 subscriptions from each one if they are adopted.

Begging pardon for detaining you so long, the Convention will now proceed to business.

Mr. MCPHERSON nominated H. V. Poor, of the New York *Railroad Journal* for Secretary.

Mr. GILMORE hoped the Convention would adjourn. There were large numbers coming by the evening train who ought ought to be allowed a vote. He made a motion to that effect, but it did not prevail.

Benj. F. Camp, of New York, was put in nomination, also John R. Robinson of California. Mr. Ryan, of California thought that these nominations should be referred to committees and that committees on business and resolutions should be appointed, and moved the reference to a committee. A lengthy discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. Curtis, Cass, Gilmore and Hammond. The motion being put on its passage, failed to prevail.

Mr. TILDEN, of New York, moved to proceed to the election of a Secretary by ballot, but at the suggestion of Mr. Ryan, amended "to vote by calling the names.

An episode here occurred in which the virtues of Jefferson's Manual were discussed, a proposition made to adopt it for their guidance, another made that each member be provided with one, and a lengthy address from Gen. Curtis, answering the points raised by the Chairman in his opening address, and declaring that there was no necessity of asking Congress for them. The Legislatures of the States would gladly give charters for right of way, which charters would provide for the condemnation of land for public purposes. It was not necessary to go to Congress to get the right to mortgage, for Congress cannot give mortgages binding in the courts of the States and Territories. It was not necessary to ask Congress for extension of time to complete the road. That would be granted at any time. In regard to the 25 per cent. reservation, the speaker said Congress had made a most liberal grant, giving for the first 150 miles, 6,400 acres of land—worth at least $4,000—and $12,000, making a total of $16,000 for each mile. It was enough to begin with, and we ought not to ask for more.

At the close of Gen. Curtis' remarks, Senators McDougall and Doolittle, General Lane, Hon. Alfred Ely, Hon. Chauncy Vibbard and Gen. Schenck, who were upon the floor, were invited to the platform.

Mr. BUSHNELL of Connecticut moved the appointment of one from each State and territory represented, to constitute a committee on business.

The vote for Secretary was then taken *viva voce*, with the following result:

H. V. Poor	51
B. F. Camp	[illegible]
John R. Robinson	6

And the election of Mr. Poor was declared unanimous.

Mr. BUSHNELL renewed his motion for the appointment of a Committee on Business.

Mr. MORRELL of Pennsylvania moved to go into the election of Treasurer, and Mr. Bushnell withdrew his motion.

Mr. HAMMOND nominated Thos. W. Olcott of Albany, and Gen. Curtis nominated G. W. Cass. Mr. Cass declined, saying that he couldn't give security, and Mr. Olcott was fitted for the position without any security. Mr. Olcott was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Bushnell again renewed his motion and it prevailed. The Committee was constituted as follows:

Maine, John M. Wood; New Hampshire, James A. Gilmore; Massachusetts, Edw. R. Tinker; Rhode Island, C. F. Fletcher; Connecticut, C. S. Bushnell; New Jersey, C. M. Harker; New York, S. B. Ruggles; Pennsylvania, G. W. Cass; Ohio, Amasa Stone; Indiana, Samuel Hanna; Illinois, Wm. B. Ogden; Michigan, C. T. Gorham; Wisconsin, J. Catlin; Minnesota, D. Blakely; Iowa, W. F. Coolbaugh; Missouri, J. Corby; Kansas, J. C. Stone; Nebraska, Oliver Saunders; Colorado, John Evans; California, D. O. Mills; At Large, S. J. Tilden.

After an invitation extended to the Convention by the Chairman to spend the evening at his residence, the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

NOTICE.

The Committee on Business are requested to meet this morning at 8 o'clock at room No. 6, Sherman House.

GEN. WALBRIDGE AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.—Hon. Hiram Walbridge of New York, is in the city. We learn that he has been invited by several members of the Board of Trade to address that body some time before he leaves. We promise them in advance a capital speech.

☞ The first sale of pictures will be held this evening at 56 Dearborn street at 7½ o'clock. Such as require suitable ornaments for their dwellings will do well to attend.

THE WORLD'S HORSE FAIR.

Organization of the Executive Committee.

LIST OF COMPETING STOCK.

Exciting Scenes on the Track.

FIRST DAY.

If the parties in charge had had the especial ear of the clerk of the weather, they could not possibly have secured a more favorable day for the inauguration of their Fair. It was a cloudless sky, a quiet, constant, imperceptible breeze, and every one saying to his neighbor, "What a fine day for the opening of the Fair!" Entries of stock were made freely throughout the day. The stables are filled with fine horses. The "horse men" are satisfied with the show, and accord in representing it, so far as the show of horses is concerned, as better than had been anticipated and to be called in a proper sense "The World's Horse Fair." All indications that can be gathered in a "first day" give promise of success to the enterprise. Such a success has been merited by the indefatigable efforts of the Superintendent and Secretary, for many months past, to render it such. The track is in most splendid condition and elicits the constant praise of all interested. The amphitheatre is ample. From the grounds, upon which teams are allowed to go, full sight can be obtained of all exhibitions within the ring. The exits and entrances are convenient. The stalls are well put up, and water and forage for stock are plentifully supplied. The refreshment stands are commodious, and neatly and quietly kept. The Secretary has thoroughly systematized his business so that it can be accomplished with dispatch and without complication, and the Superintendent is ubiquitous, giving personal supervision to the ordering of the various complicated appointments which contribute so essentially to the easy going of the Fair.

ORGANIZATION.

The hour having arrived, an organization was effected by the calling together of the executive committee. There had been appointed an executive committee consisting of two persons from each of the loyal States, all of whom had promised by correspondence to be present. But it was found that many could not be here, and many who were in the city were not present on the grounds to report themselves. An executive committee was therefore appointed by the secretary, consisting of the following persons:

Hon. J. W. Singleton, Jason Gurley, Illinois; Wm. E. Milton, B. Winchester, Ky.; E. H. Thompson, A. C. Fisk, Michigan; S. Conover, Iowa; L. C. Osborn, E. P. Dickey, Benj. E. Harris, Missouri; James B. Estep, O. W. Dimock, Ohio; Col. Adams, Mass.

It is their duty to appoint the judges making the award in each class, and to decide the vexed questions connected with turf matters that are constantly arising in the progress of the exhibition.

To prevent any tampering by parties interested, the judges are not appointed till the class is reached and is being called for the ring.

The Executive Committee, upon organizing, united in choosing as their chairman, Gen. Singleton, an old habitue of our Illinois Fairs, and with a wide reputation for experience on the turf.

THE FIRST DAY.

The attendance during the day was small, but a few score of persons beyond the owners of stock, the judges and reporters, being present during the exhibition in the forenoon. Everything, however, proceeded as if the largest audience were present, "all the motions" being gone through as if the expected thousands were upon the ground. The amphitheatre stretched out on either side, its vacant lines of seats upreaching tier after tier like some deserted coliseum. Not a face enlivened its arches; not a shout from its precinct hailed hearty welcome to favorites in the ring. Its receipts must have presented truly a most "beggarly account of empty boxes. The band sat solitary and alone in the center, discoursing most excellent music upon proper occasions.

STALLIONS OF ANY BREED, TWO YEARS OLD.

Regard was had in this class to form, size, style, action, development and beauty. 1st premium $30.00; 2d, $25.00; 3d, $20.00.

The following are the entries:

Leven L. Dorsey, jr.; W. Louisville, Kentucky, "Patsey."
Leven L. Dorsey, jr.; W. Louisville, Ky., "Willie Gold Dust."
Elias Dorsey; W. Louisville, Ky., "Barefoot."
Elias Dorsey; W. Louisville, Ky., "Boston."
Henry Sherman; Woodstock, Ill., "Bertrand."
E. B. hising; Ratchfield, Michigan, "Rock Victor."

The Dorsey, or "Kentucky" stock, as it is called, upon the ground, has been, so far, perhaps, a centre of attraction. A large number of horses of their rearing are present and attract a constant crowd of visitors to their stables. The theory, acted upon by the Messrs. Dorsey, is to breed fast trotters to thorough-bred mares to secure trotting stock, breeding mostly to Morgans and Black Hawks, which are especial favorites for this purpose with them.

"Barefoot" is by Green Mountain Black Hawk, dam by imp. Barefoot, gr. dam Jackson's Old Pacolet.

"Boston" is by Green Mountain Black Hawk, dam by Old Boston, gr. dam by Grey Medoc.

"Patsey" is by Green Mountain Black Hawk, dam by Vermont Morgan.

"Willie Golddust" is by Golddust, dam by imp Glencoe, gr. dam by Old Wagoner.

These are all chestnut sorrels, Patsy and Willie Goldust, light, and Barefoot and Boston, dark. They stand about 15 hands high, well filled, heavy boned, and of most beautiful form and action, presenting large promise for trotting horses.

The Dorseys have on the home farm, near Louisville, 130 head of nearly the same stock, which, with those on the ground are for sale, the recent troubles in that section rendering it dangerous to keep them on hand.

"Bertrand" is a bay colt, out of Leviathan and Bertrand, with fine points, and favorably looked upon by the knowing ones.

In the way of premiums, the Kentucky stock swept the board, the committee after a long session, awarding the first premium to "Patsey," the second to "Barefoot," and the third to "Boston."

The show in this class was very fine, meeting constant praise on all hands. It will be long before an equal show will be found in a similar department at our future fairs.

BEST STALLION OF ANY BREED, ONE YEAR OLD.

The same points were made the test in this as in the previous class. The entries were as follows:

H. H. Yates, Chicago, "Frosty."
F. V. Smith & Co., Coldwater, Mich., "Geo. Van Aiken."
F. V. Smith & Co., Coldwater, Mich., "Dan. Cornell."
F. V. Smith & Co., Coldwater, Mich., "Ephraim Paddock."

The favorites in this class were the two first named, the competition hanging between them, and ready to be decided by a vote in the committee. "Frosty" is a chestnut roan, raised by Mr. Yates, 14 hands and an inch high, sired by Capt. Buford, out of Glencoe & Medoc, and Messenger.

There were three premiums in this class, of $20, $15 and $10, awarded as follows: 1st, to "Geo Van Aiken"; 2nd, to "Frosty"; 3rd to "Dan Cornell."

In the classes of thorough-bred stallions, one and two year old, no entries have yet been made.

The committee, acting as Judges in the above classes, were: John Gray, Mich.; John S. Wolf, Iowa; M. S. Patrick, Chicago; Pollock Barbor, Ky.; Benj. Oldman, Mo.

BEST PAIR MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES, THREE YEARS OLD OR UNDER.

In this class, the stallions of the Messrs. Dorsey had been entered, which are named above.

The Executive Committee construed the meaning of the term "carriage horses" to such horses as are commonly used, and popularly known as carriage horses, and therefore ruled that stallions were not embraced within the class, and that only geldings and mares could show as carriage horses.

It might be said that the words themselves do not exclude, and that if there be any close construction to be given to the terms, the technical term "horse" would include only stallions. There would, however, seem to be no doubt that the committee undoubtedly in their ruling, hit the popular acceptation of the purpose for which the premium was given, and in so doing satisfied the public.

It might, however, be said, again, that the two year olds ruled out, should have been admitted on account of their age, since if their action or style should render it desirable to use them wholly as carriage horses, they could be altered for the purpose.

However, so the Executive Committee ruled, and their ruling is final, unless they see fit to change it hereafter.

Upon such ruling Leven L. Dorsey, jr., entered two pair of mares, "Nora and Norma Gold Dust," and "Rose and Blanche."

These were ruled out by the committee, upon the ground that they did not match in *color*, or such we understood to be the point made by them. In the matching of carriage horses, enter the various considerations of age, size and color, gait and speed, and the least of these is color. In England the favorite teams are of different colors. Bonner's celebrated team, making the best time on record, are of different color. If matching well in other respects, color is of small consideration. It would seem as if the committee is making this ruling had strained a point and imported an unusual and peculiarly strict meaning into the term "matched." It might also be said that, two pair having been entered, one must be better matched than the other; and therefore entitled to the premium as the better matched team. It is probable that on this point the committee will be induced to reconsider their action.

These being the only entries, there was no show in this class.

"Nora" is out of a three-quarter blooded mare; "Norma" of a Grey Eagle mare; "Rose" of a Morgan mare; all sired by Gold dust.

FASTEST TROTTING HORSE, MARE OR GELDING, 14 HANDS OR UNDER, TO HARNESS.

The entries were as follows:

H. H. Yates, Chicago, "Black Bird."
P. Brown, Chicago, "Little Ned."
W. R. Duncan, Detroit, Mich., "Baby."
O. W. Dimock, Cincinnati, O., "Royal Oak."
Geo. R. Logan, Chicago, "Gen. McClellan."

This was a test of speed, the best two in three, mile heats. The horses came up in fine style, getting a good go after many false starts. Blackbird led from the first, and was the favorite from the beginning. He kept an even pace from the outset, laying down to his work, and during the first heat never breaking up or making a skip, coming in seven lengths ahead. Time in first heat, 3.03. The result of the second heat was the same, time, 2:56; and Blackbird was declared the winner of the first premium.

"Royal Oak" was ruled out, for running, after the first heat.

"General McClellan" second in the first heat, and "Baby," second in the second heat, trotted a heat for the second premium. Both horses broke badly, General McClellan most horribly so, and they were started again. This last heat was won with ease by "Baby," time, 3:11.

Blackbird was driven by his owner, Mr. Yates. He is a black stallion by St. Lawrence out of a Black Hawk mare, stands fourteen hands high. He is well known on the turf, is a fast horse and has won many races. He has been in his present owner's hands about three years.

The executive committee served as judges in this class.

FASTEST TROTTING GELDING OR FILLY, THREE YEARS OLD, TO HARNESS.

The following were the entries made:

G. W. Thurston, Waukesha, Wis., "Waukesha Cub."
John Woodward, Aurora, Ill., "Jennie Glover."
John S. Foster, Hudson, Mich., "Billy Grimes."
Osborne & Osgood, Racine, Wis., "Belle of Racine."

Best two in three, mile heats.

The horses came finely to the score, "Waukesha Cub" taking the lead, and keeping it steadily several lengths in advance till the third quarter when the Belle began to close the gap, being but a length or two behind on turning the third quarter. So they continued till nearly to the judge's stand, when the Belle trotting steadily came even. Both going at their best gait, the driver of Waukesha Cub pushed him too hard and trotted him off his legs, when the Belle made a tremendous dash and shot ahead, passing the judges stand a length in advance, winning the first heat. Time, 3:17.

In precisely the same manner the Belle won the second heat. Time, 3:11, taking the first premium. The second premium being awarded to "Waukesha Club.

The Belle, of Racine, is a dark bay mare 15 hands and three inches high, very rangy, by Bellfounder, of Racine, out of dam by Duroc. She was well driven by Wm. Wallace, of Chicago.

This trot was attended with the greatest excitement, from the steady gain of the Belle on the home stretch and the sudden dash with which she made her last effort when nearing the stand.

After the trot, several horses and teams were driven around the tracks, giving animation and life to the whole ground. The attendance became quite large in the afternoon. Those who remained away, because it was the first day, missed exciting trots and some splendid shows of stock.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following classes will be exhibited today:

FORENOON.

Best Stallion, of any breed, two years old.
Best Brood Mare, of any breed, with sample of stock.
Best thorough-bred Stallion, four years old, or over.
Best thorough-bred Stallion, three years old.
Best single carriage Horse or Mare in harness.

AFTERNOON.

Fastest trotting Horse, Gelding or Filly, under saddle.
Fastest trotting Stallion, three years old, to harness.
Fastest pacing or racking Horse, Gelding or Filly, to harness or under saddle.

There was also to have been a trial of speed between trotting, pacing, or racking horse, gelding or filly, to open buggy, single or double, one single heat, two miles; but as some wish to compete in this who appear in the last class named, this has been changed to another day, its place being supplied with some other class.

The speed trials to day promise to be of great excitement, the entries having been many and embracing several renowned horses. Family tickets can be procured at the office of the City Railway.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

CHANGE IN TEXT BOOKS.

Appointments and Transfers of Teachers.

The Board of Education met in regular session yesterday afternoon. Present, Messrs. Ryder, Holden, Carpenter, Foster, Haven, Higginson, Mosely, Prindiville, Sheahan, Steele, Tarr.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Foster was called to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

CHANGE OF TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. Steele, from the Committee on Text Books, stated that several different text books had been suggested for adoption, several of which had been laid over, according to the rule provided for such cases. He moved that Saunder's Speller be dropped from the schools as a text book. Mr. Steele supported his motion with a few remarks, showing the defects of this Speller, and its inadequacy to meet the wants of pupils. He objected to the book mainly on account of its superabundance of synonyms, many of which he regarded as incorrect, improper, and highly objectionable in a book of that kind.

Mr. Holden moved to amend the motion so as to substitute Parker & Watson's Speller. The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Hoyt was opposed to making the proposed change, as it would be likely to be followed by a general change, which he thought not desirable at this time. After lengthy discussion *pro* and *con*, Mr. Holden withdrew his amendment and Mr. Steele's motion prevailed.

Mr. Holden renewed his motion to substitute Parker and Watson's speller. The question of the price of the proposed speller being raised, Mr. Sheahan offered the following as an amendment, which was added:

Provided, That during the continuance of said Speller as a text-book of the public schools of this city, the wholesale and retail prices of said book shall not be increased.

The question then recurred on the motion as amended, which was adopted.

Mr. Sheahan moved to drop Warren's Geography, as a text-book in the schools, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Steele moved that Carroll's High School Geography and Atlas be introduced into the High School. Lost.

Mr. Steele moved to introduce Robinson's Progressive Arithmetic, in the place of the one now in use, with the understanding that it should be furnished free by Mr. Griggs, as he had promised, for the space of thirty days. The motion prevailed, with the amendment that the time be extended to sixty days, according to the order passed by the Board, April 1st, or that it should be rejected.

On motion of Mr. Higginson, Hilliard's First Class Reader was dropped from the schools.

Mr. Steele moved to substitute Sargent's Fifth Reader, in place of Hilliard's, in the High School. Lost.

Mr. Holden moved to substitute Parker & Watson's Fifth Reader. Carried.

Mr. Steel moved to substitute Hovey's Mental Philosophy in the place of Wayland's Intellectual Philosophy and Moral Science. Mr. Ryder objected to this change, on the ground that Wayland's was a simple and practical discussion of general principles. Mr. Steele's motion was rejected. Mr. Rider moved to strike out Wayland's Moral Science, from the list of text books. Carried.

PRINCIPAL OF HAVEN SCHOOL.

On motion, the Board proceeded to the election of principal of Haven School, which election was held with closed doors. C. J. Noble was elected to the position.

The following is a list of the appointments, transfers, certificates, and admissions presented to the Board for confirmation:

APPOINTMENTS.

E. Josephine Ayer, Assistant in the Kinzie School. Mary E. Carpenter, assistant in the Kinzie School. Averick T. Shockley, assistant in the Franklin School. Harriet M. Paine, assistant in the Moseley School. Ella N. Flagg, assistant in the Foster School. Eliza J. Coombs, assistant in Foster School. Clara Todd, assistant in Newberry School. Mary Noble, assistant in Skinner School. M. Edna Comstock, assistant in Haven School. Jessie E. Leavenworth, assistant in Haven School.

TRANSFERS.

Sarah W. Whitehead, from branch of Franklin to Jones School; Annie Z. Lewis, from Skinner to Scammon school; Eliza A. Prentice, from Foster to Washington school; Eliza Lundegreen from Moseley to Haven school; Sylvia E. Walker, from Foster to Haven school; Abbie M. Sanford, from Jones to Haven school; Lucy A. Williams, from Jones to Haven school; Maria McWay, from Jones to Haven school; Cordelia M. Haven, from Jones to Haven school; Annie E. Trimingham, from the Skinner school to place of assistant Principal in the Jones school.

ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Mary E. Barney, Anna C. Rich, Lottie E. Boyington.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Edwin Pierce, Elizabeth W. Davis, Ellen J. Kennedy, Lucy E. Ransom, Mary Jane Brooks, Theodora Turner, Mary Noble, Helen M. Peck, Nancy J. Hobson, Emma J Spencer, Jennie Y. S Hornby, Celia E. Stowe, Ruth A. Allen, Eliza M. Burton, Harriet M. Payne, Emma A. Eddows, Anna M. Bartlett, Charlena Knight.

After confirming the above, upon motion the Board adjourned.

Bolton's Battery.

One of the most efficient artillery corps which has been sent into the field from the west, is Bolton's Battery, now at Memphis. Lieut. Tracy is at present in this city, recruiting more men for that company. His office is at the Central Police Station.

The following is a list of the officers of the company:

Captain—Wm. H. Bolton.
Senior 1st Lieut.—J. H. Moore.
Junior 1st Lieut.—Ed. A. James.
Senior 2d Lieut.—Simon P. Tracy.
Junior 2d Lieut.—J. D. Roberts.
Orderly Sergeant—O. S. Wood.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Wm. Jones, Jr.
Commissary Sergeant—Augustus J. Fay.
Duty Sergeants—Henry Fink, J. Fred. Dunlap, O. R. Hiberger, R. A. Nichols, J. Leech, Daniel Riley.
Gunners—Chas. M. Gagens, John F. Ryan, John C. Turple, Wm. H. H. Moore, N. A. Hill, Geo. F. Bond.
Chief of Caissons—Daniel H. Pierce, John Fitz Gibbon, George Bamford, T. C. Hundless, R. W. Johnson, N. J. Boughton.
Blacksmiths—Orwell Roosa, Frederick Bube.
Carpenter—John Snell.
Harness-Maker—Winsbell Leda.
Artificer—Chas. J. Cleveland.
Buglers—Edward Ends, Wm. G. Brown.

LARCENIES.—In the Police Court, yesterday, there were two cases of larceny tried and disposed of, as follows:

James Taylor, a soldier belonging to the Second Board of Trade Regiment, was examined on the charge of stealing twenty-eight dollars from the pocket of Arthur Conley, a fellow soldier, while at the house of William Corwell, No. 42 Market street. The money was taken by cutting open the complainant's pocket. The defendant was held to bail in the sum of $1,200.

Thomas Crane, of the Milwaukee Guards, in the Railroad Regiment, was examined on the charge of stealing forty-seven dollars from Daniel Ryan, another soldier, while they were at a house of bad repute, on Clark street, near Van Buren. The defendant was held in $1,500 bail, to answer to the charge before the Recorder's Court.

EXCURSION.—The ladies' pic-nic excursion to Kankakee comes off to-morrow (Thursday.) The cars will leave the Illinois Central depot at a quarter before seven o'clock a. m., and arrive at Kankakee at half past nine, giving the excursionists ample time to visit the regiment in camp there, to view the thriving little city, take a turn at fishing in the Kankakee River, and enjoy their pic-nic in the grove, and be ready to return at five o'clock in the evening. All are invited to join this excursion, and thereby aid the cause of missions in this city. Tickets for the round trip only 75 cents. Children's tickets half price.

☞ We would call the attention of our lady friends to the fact that Messrs. Stryker & Co., at No. 141 Lake street, are in receipt of their fall stock of seasonable dry goods. Although nearly everything in the way of dry goods has advanced largely in price during the past few months we are confident they will maintain their former reputation for selling goods as low as they can elsewhere be found in this city. Those visiting our city during the Fair will do well to give them a call. See advertisement.

WOODWORTH RIFLES.—A fine company of men bearing the name of one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, Hon. James H. Woodworth, has just completed its organization at Camp Douglas. The company was recruited by Capt. A. J. Burroughs, a brother of the President of the University, and by special arrangement of Gov. Yates, they are to be armed with rifles and to act as sharp-shooters. They are to be attached, either to the regiment of Col. Van Arnam or to the Third Board of Trade.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY ORDERED AWAY.—The Board of Trade Battery has been ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and will probably leave camp on Friday next. The organization is in fine condition. The officers and men are all longing for an opportunity to win for themselves a reputation on the field of battle, and no person acquainted with them will doubt that they will send back a good report to their numerous friends at home.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Uncle Sam's Magic Lantern, is a grand addition to the Seven Sisters. The tableaux are truly beautiful and call forth loud applause from the audience. There has been nothing to equal them in the way of tableaux since those given by the great Keller Troupe. The Theatre continues to be crowded nightly. This is the last week of the Seven Sisters of the Magic Lantern. Let no one fail to see them.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Phebe E. Yates, whose philanthropic labors for the amelioration of our sick and wounded soldiers, have rendered her an object of universal admiration, is now in Chicago, at the house of a friend, at 47 Jackson street. Mrs. Yates still holds the position of Chief Matron at the hospital department of the western army, and in that capacity is doing a noble and praiseworthy work. She will remain in the city during the present week.

A CAR LOAD OF LINT.—On learning that the Surgeon General was in need of lint, Hon. Mark Skinner, President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, telegraphed to Cairo for a car load to be shipped to this city at once. The Illinois Central brings it hence free of charge. It is presumed it will meet with equal generosity via Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Central, on its way eastward.

PRESENTATION.—Lieut. Edward E. Tucker, of Capt. Barnard's company, Second Board of Trade Regiment, was yesterday the recipient of a handsome sword, belt, sash and revolver. His company were treated to a fine pic nic by his city friends and appropriate speeches were made by C. A. Day, Esq., and Lieut. Tucker. Lieut. Tucker is a gallant young officer and will make good use of his splendid gift.

GONE BACK.—Lieut. Theodore P. Roberts, of battery B, 1st regiment Illinois artillery, left last evening with sixteen recruits for his company at Memphis, Tenn. The lieutenant thinks there is a prospect of there being some lively work for the company very soon, and he desires to be on hand to answer roll call whenever there is a chance for any work to be done.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man found in the river on Monday has been identified as that of Sylvanus Aldrich, who lived in Richmond, McHenry county. He was fifty-five years old, and leaves a large family to mourn his untimely loss. He had recently enlisted in Farnsworth's cavalry regiment, and was on his way to Washington. It is not known how he came to fall into the river.

COL. SCAMMON.—This gallant officer, who commanded the brigade posted at Manassas, and which on Thursday last held the rebels a whole day in check, is a brother of the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of this city. He is a graduate of West Point, left the army some years since, and at the commencement of the war was made colonel of the 23d Ohio regiment.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The members of the Railroad Convention now in session enjoyed a most pleasant social entertainment, at the residence of Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, last evening. The rooms were thronged with the guests, and there was but one expression relative to the elegant hospitality of their host.

☞ Rev. Henry E. Barnes, chaplain of the First Board of Trade Regiment, is in town, at the Sherman House. He will leave for Cairo on Thursday evening. Any small packages or letters for the regiment left at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Clark and Washington streets, will be forwarded.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.—The attention of the trade, hotel keepers, and others is invited by Gilbert & Sampson, to their sale this morning at 9½ o'clock at No. 58 Lake street, of a large stock of silver plated ware, in great variety. Bargains may be expected, as the goods must be sold. Call and examine before the sale.

PERSONAL.—Secretary Stanton has offered the position of General Director of United States Military Railroad to J. D. Campbell, Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Railroad. Mr. Campbell has not yet intimated his acceptance.

ARMY CORRESPONDENT WANTED—For a leading Eastern paper. Must be ready to take the field immediately. Address with particulars and reference as to experience, promptness and capacity, "Press," box 60, Sherman House, Chicago.

PERSONAL.—We were glad to meet yesterday our former fellow citizen, Gov. Evans of Colorado. He is here as one of the commissioners of the Pacific Railroad. His many friends will be glad to learn that the Governor is in the best of health and spirits.

SECOND BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.—This regiment, the 88th Illinois, is under marching orders, Col. Sherman having received instructions at 10 o'clock last night to prepare the regiment for immediate departure. Their destination is unknown.

OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY.—We understand that the next year of the University opens on Wednesday, the 10th inst., with prospects for good classes, both in the Academic and Collegiate departments.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was rung yesterday at 12:30 p. m., in consequence of the partial burning of a dwelling belonging to James Young, at the corner of Polk and Morgan streets. The loss was about $20.

☞ The Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company have removed to their large new store, where Mr. George Crittenden, agent, would be pleased to see the people.

ENGRAVINGS.—The largest and finest assortment of prints ever brought to this city will be offered for sale for a few days at the picture store, 206 State street.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of C. E. Vogel, who desires 500 recruits for the re-organization of the 67th Regiment.

☞ Madame Cora James can still be found at her office, No. 60 West Randolph street, corner of Clinton street, where all who wish to consult the planets on things pertaining to the past, the present and the coming events of life, should call at once. Clairvoyants things in recovering lost or stolen property, and examinations and prescriptions in all cases of chronic disease. Satisfaction warranted. Don't forget the place, No. 60 West Randolph street, only two blocks from the river. (Sep3-6t.)

☞ Many citizens have induced us to remain a short time longer with this grand exhibition of Solomon's Temple. A visit will richly repay those who admire beauty in art and appreciate merit. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission 25 cents. sep3-3t

☞ Buy wall paper of Chase & Co., wholesale and retail, 109 Randolph street. aug25-1m

88th Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS 88TH ILLINOIS VOLS., CAMP FULLER, September 2, 1862.

It is ordered that all officers of the 88th regiment Illinois volunteers report at Camp Fuller at once. All unexpired furloughs to enlisted men are hereby revoked, and they will repair at once to camp. By order of F. T. SHERMAN, Colonel commanding.

☞ New Army Regulations, Infantry Tactics, and Artillery Practice, by the War Department; Muster Rolls, Zouave Drill, Young Recruit, Sword Exercise, and all other books, for sale by P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. aug14-1m

☞ Stranger's visiting the World's Horse Fair will go to Boyd's Exchange office, 38 Clark street (under the Banking House of C. B. Blair) to sell their Gold, Silver, Demand Notes, Canada Money and "Stumptail" Illinois and Wisconsin money. Don't forget the place, 38 South Clark street. se1-1m

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 88 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemen's clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h891-1y

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1862.

Currency remains exceedingly scarce, and exchange is used, where possible, in its place, at ½ to ¾ per cent. discount. The bankers will supply all the exchange customers want at par. Bankers are paying 15½ for gold and ask 17 premium, but they don't sell much here. Old demand notes are worth 7 per cent. premium; new ¼; silver, 8 buying, 10 selling.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following are the earnings of this road for the week ending August 31:

	1861.	1862.		
Freight	$52,445.87	$32,617.25	$19,828.62	Dec
Passengers	8,508.67	9,323.89	815.22	Inc
Mails, &c.	1,627.93	1,250.00	377.93	Dec
Total	$62,582.47	$43,191.14	$19,391.33	Dec

For the month, 1861 ... $150,253.63
For the month, 1862 ... 121,198.82

Decrease ... $29,159.81
Corrected earnings for previous month, $120,456.29

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

First Board—Stocks not very active.

Chi. & R. Island	67¼	Erie	35¾
Cleve. & Toledo	51¾	Erie pfd	69
Galena & Chi	73¾	New York Central	94¾
Cleve & Pitts	24¾	Pacific Mail	111
Ill Central scrip	61¾	Treas. 7 30	103⅞
Mich. Southern	32	Tenn 6s	50
M S. guar	63¾	Erie 1st	104
Mich. C regt'd	61¾	Erie 5th	88¾
Harlem pfd	40	Ill. Central bonds	100
Harlem	15¾	P. Ft. W. & C 1st	93
Hudson	52¾	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	88

Second Board—Stocks dull but closed steady.

Chi & R I	68¾	Harlem	16
P. Ft. W. & C	38¾	Reading	61
Cleve & Tol	54¾	Mich. Central	69¾
Gal & Chicago	73¾	Mich. Southern	32¾
Clev. & Pitt	25	Pac Mail	111¼
Ill. Cen. scrip	63¾	C & Tol s.f. bonds	96
Mich Sou gtd	64	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d	62
Amer gold	116⅛	P. Ft. W. & C 1st	97
N Y Central	94¾	U. S. 6s '81 reg'd	100⅛
Erie pref'd	69⅝	Hudson	53¾

MONEY MARKET—Steady, 4@5 per cent. on call; 4½@5½ per cent for prime paper.

Sterling exchange lower, banker's bills 128¾@129¼.

American gold lower, opening at 16⅝@16¾; closing at 17@17¼.

California gold bars are quoted at 17¼.

Government stocks steady, U. S. 6's 1881 100¾@100⅞; 7 3-10 103⅜@103⅝.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 2 1862.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles during the past week and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Aug. 30.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	28,490	1,000,007	835,631
Wheat, bu	419,047	7,726,899	8,703,795
Corn, bu	1,409,738	19,484,899	17,899,480
Oats, bu	177,271	1,528,344	1,546,311
Rye, bu	31,719	665,047	285,079
Barley, bu	2047	467,739	345,215
Seeds, lbs	35,289	2,547,720	3,630,815
Potatoes, bu	73	89,960	222,187
Beef, brls	35	898	4,050
Pork, brls	2,741	53,753	32,158
Cut Meats, lbs	27,200	18,454,411	8,460,294
Lard, lbs	272,024	18,547,699	6,234,258
Tallow, lbs	14,700	47,901	434,314
Live Hogs, no.	14,003	296,236	168,969
Dressed Hogs, no.	....	174,363	144,115
Beef Cattle, no	3,010	115,425	101,834
Hides, lbs	112,745	7,644,142	6,328,494
Wool, lbs	21,962	263,817	477,664
Lumber, ft	13,913,000	174,651,300	139,168,343
Shingles, no	3,361,000	69,5 9,500	33,567,500
Lath no,	786,000	19,086,000	11,010,750
Timber, ft	265,000	3,554,300	355,073
Posts, no	24,050	467,615	304,084
Pickets, no	15,000	130,500	130,500
Wood, cds	5,670	58,775	48,480
Staves, no	1,188,000	17,888,300	5,028,294
Salt, brls	21,749	251,153	115,287
Highwines, brls	1,626	50,973	54,193
Fish, pkgs	1,144	17,411	23,501
Butter, lbs	87,637	2,009,772	981,781
Dried Fruits, lbs	....	552,845	5,596,346
Apples, brls	2,048	12,401	53,104
Broom Corn, lbs	....	230,920	338,231
Millstuffs, lbs	406,290	3,865,676	7,392,993
Lead, lbs	194,984	7,667,924	8,9 5,694
Coal, tons	3,755	121,150	67,911

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Aug. 30.	Since Jan. 1. 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	37,254	984,851	885,402
Wheat, bu	34,775	6,183,900	7,868,420
Corn, bu	853,217	18,254,757	14,187,338
Oats, bu	117,500	1,828,679	1,267,479
Rye, bu	31,134	584,081	255,613
Barley, bu		164,614	145,585
Seeds, lbs	26,400	2,482,973	2,722,446
Potatoes, bu	150	1,488	365,094
Beef, brls	70	47,544	10,490
Pork, brls	2,656	276,110	85,119
Cut Meats, lbs	10,200	47,786,117	23,091,781
Lard, lbs	333,300	3,600,738	12,070,395
Tallow, lbs	5,700	3,617,978	1,185,480
Live Hogs, no.	13,000	2 5,195	89,344
Dressed Hogs, no.	....	50,490	59,972
Beef Cattle, no	2,850	70,268	77,965
Hides, lbs	77,880	6,040,265	4,256,410
Wool, lbs	58,500	794,128	414,006
Lumber, ft	4,695,772	137,976,085	117,170,399
Shingles, no	2,132,000	70,649,394	56,474,973
Lath, no	338,500	19,918,155	98,785,750
Timber, ft		279,445	616,974
Posts, no	3,950	154,139	435,919
Pickets, no	....	9,500	81,983
Wood, cds	....	891	301
Staves, no	70,000	8,105,855	4,835,498
Salt, brls	9,947	167,546	84,224
Highwines, brls	96	36,703	45,982
Fish, pkgs	70	2,856	9,130
Butter, lbs	89,500	1,928,970	1,007,297
Dried Fruit, lbs	1,229	465,461	871,601
Apples, brls	968	4,968	6,112
Broom Corn, lbs	....	1,361,257	1,466,2 3
Mill Stuffs, lbs	87,500	703,820	344,608
Lead, lbs	48,400	6,362,180	4,449,948
Coal, tons	175	11,891	33,759

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Brl'y bu.
Lake	576	580	....	....	....	....
Canal	2865	26.2	161550	870	1000	....
G & C U R R	890	14988	38330	23814	1607	41
R I R R	412	4550	10500	....	350	....
Ill C R R	2411	58850	66150	10900	700	....
C B & Q R R	600	11600	53625	8898	2250	....
C & N W R R	800	7294	3880	9069	540	....
A & St L R R	535	7590	4200	2800	700	....
Total	8529	104174	332944	55641	7147	41

	L'd lbs.	Beef Cattle. No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool. lbs.	High Wines brls.	Hid's lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	..	....	19090	110	11360
R I R R	....	33	....	....	64	....
Ill C R R	2590	80	650	....	154	....
C B & Q R R	1304	....	....	825	262	1090
C & N W	....	....	....	....	....	....
A & St L RR.	500	..	....	2975	50	9394
Total	4294	113	650	22890	730	21844

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	2500	12500	103000	....	....	....
To other ports	....	422	438	....	....	....
Total	2500	12922	103438	....	....	....

Unfavorable advices from New York, and an advance in freights, caused a decline in the leading markets here to-day.

Winter grades of Wheat declined 2@3c per bushel, with sales of No. 2 White at $1.00; No. 1 Red at $1.00@1.02; No. 2 do at 93@94c; and Rejected at 88c. There was but a limited inquiry for spring grades, and we have to note a decline of 1½@3c per bushel—sales being made at 93@94c for No. 1; 81½@83c for No 2; and 65@68c for Rejected.

The demand for Winter Wheat Flour was very light, and the market dull and easy, with limited sales at $5.50. Spring Wheat brands were rather scarce, and the market ruled steady at former prices.

The dullness which prevailed in the Corn market at the close of yesterday continued to-day, and we have to note a further decline of 3@3½c per bushel. Sales ranged from 31@31½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 28@29½c for Mixed in store; and 23½@24c for Rejected—the market closing quiet at the inside quotations.

Oats continue dull and drooping, with sales at 30c for No. 1 in store—a decline of 2c per bushel. Rye was dull and declined 1c. Barley was in light supply and firm at 5@70c, according to quality. Highwines quiet and easy; sales at 29½c. Mess Pork continues quiet, but Cut Meats are in good request.

Lake Freights ruled firm at an advance of 2½@3c per bushel. Engagements were made at 10@11c for corn, 8c for oats, and 11c for wheat to Buffalo; 14@16c for wheat to Oswego; and 15c for wheat to Cape Vincent.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1862.

FREIGHTS.—During the past week freights have ruled very firm with a gradual upward tendency in consequence of the increased receipts of grain. The Eastern Railroads have raised the freights on fourth class goods and flour 2½c per 100 lbs and 5c per brl. respectively.

To-DAY Freights were very firm and rates have advanced 1½@3c per bushel. The engagements were: To Buffalo: Prop. Tonawanda Oats at 8c; prop. Badger State, brig Geneva and schr. Marion Egan, wheat at 11c; brig J. S Harvey, schrs, Timothy Baker and Marshfield, corn at 10c; bark Golden Fleece and schr. Adriatic, corn at 10½c; schr. Reciprocity, corn at 11c. To Oswego: Schr Dreadnought, wheat at 14c; schr. R. B. Lammis, wheat at 16c. To Cape Vincent: Schr. Gem, wheat at 15c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The following is the tariff of the various roads leading from this city to the East:

	4th class.	Flour	Wool.
To New York, all rail	85	1.30	1.10
" via Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	90	1.40	1.21
" via Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	90	1.40	1.15
To Philadelphia, all rail	80	1.20	1.07
" via Lake Erie	75	1.20	1.02
To Baltimore, all rail	80	1.20	1.07
" via Lake Erie	75	1.10	1.02
To Pittsburgh, all rail	32½	0.65	0.70
To Buffalo, all rail	60	0.90	0.78
" via Lake Erie	55	0.80	0.72
To Montreal, all rail	90	1.60	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 8,529 brls; shipped, 2,500 brls. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	Rec'pts.	Shipm'ts.
By Lake	679	25,584
Canal	4,135	....
G & C U R R	3,342	....
Ill Cen R R	6,764	....
Chi & R I R R	2,894	....
Chi, B & Q R R	6,199	....
Chi, A & St L R R	2,474	....
Chi & N W R R	1,312	....
C & M R R	....	....
Three Eastern Railroads	....	11,770
Total last week	28,490	37,254
Previous week	34,153	25,164
Corresponding week 1861	39,734	40,840
" " 1860	15,197	15,443

The market during the past week has ruled dull and drooping. We note a decline of fully 10@15c on Winter, with, however, no material change on Spring extras. The demand for shipment has been very light.

The following table shows the closing prices of all grades of flour:

White Winter Extras	$5 00@5.50
Red do do	4.50@4 75
Spring Extras, choice	4.50@4.80
do do fair to good	4.25@4.50
Rye flour	2.85@2 90
Superfine brands	3.20@3.75
Middlings, per ton	12.00@18 00
Corn Meal, bolted	14 00@15 00
do do Unbolted	11.50@12 50
Bran and Shorts	9.00@10.00

TO-DAY.—The market for winter wheat brands ruled dull and easier, but spring wheat brands were without quotable change. Sales were, 50 brls "Hall's Challenge" and 72 brls "Central City" white winter at $5.50; 100 brls "Galesburg," 50 brls "Bartlett's X" and 100 brls "Mahoning Valley" at $4.60; 100 brls "Clayton" at $4.50; 120 brls "Peerless" at $4 65; 100 brls "Nevada" at $4,45; 100 brls "Tuckahoe" at $4 40; 100 brls "Amboy" at $4.35; 185 brls "Prairie Queen" at $4 30; 200 brls "Ohio Bell" at $4.25—all delivered.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 104,174 bu; shipped, 12,922 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
By Lake	....	340,775
Canal	1,291	....
G. & C. U. Railroad	69,450	....
Ill. Cent. Railroad	161,450	....
Chi. & R. I. Railroad	71,400	....
Chi., B. & Q. Railroad	48,700	....
Chi., A. & St. L. Railroad	21,410	....
Chi. & N. W. Railroad	36,548	....
Chi. & Mil. Railroad	....	....
Three Eastern Railroads	....	....
Total last week	410,047	340,775
" previous week	398,926	319,320
Corresp. week, 1861	637,618	478,375
" " 1860	866,498	716,053

The receipts of Winter Wheat continue liberal, but the market has been rather fluctuating, which is to be attributed to the various reports received concerning the coming harvest in Europe. The Spring Wheat market has also sympathized with the Winter—both closing weak at a decline of 2@3c. TO-DAY the market declined 2@3c on Winter and 1½@2c on Spring grades. Sales were:—400 bu No 1 White Winter at $1.00; 4,500 bu No 1 Red at $1 02; 1,000 bu do at $1.01; 3,000 bu do at $1.00; 1,8 0 bu Amber Iowa at 95c; 17,000 bu No. 2 Red at 94c; 1,200 bu do at 93½c; 14,000 bu do at 93c; 6,000 bu do at 92c; 4,500 bu Rejected Red at 83; 1,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 94c; 1,500 bu do at 93½c; 7,000 bu do at 93c; 33,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 83c; 7,500 bu do at 82c; 2,500 bu do at 81½c; 3,000 bu Rejected Spring at 68c; 1,000 bu do at 65c—all in store; 800 bu No. 2 Spring at 84c afloat; 400 bu Condemned at 63½c on track.

CORN—Received to-day, 332,944 bu; shipped, 103,438 bu. The receipts and shipments during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Ship'ts
By Lake	....	853,217
Canal	533,223	....
G. & C U. R. R	151,977	....
Ill. Central R. R	278,920	....
C. & R I. R. R	128,100	....
C. B. & Q. R. R	248,350	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R	44,175	....
C. & N. W. R. R	24,953	....
C. & M. R. R	....	....
Three Eastern Railroads	....	....
Total last week	1,409,738	853,217
Total previous week	1,010,395	946,700
Corresp'ding week, 1861	1,358,454	1,008,629
" 1860	330,733	137,307

Owing to the large increase in the receipts, and the unfavorable news from Europe, the market has ruled with a gradual decline, closing dull and drooping.

To-DAY the market declined 3@3½c per bushel. Sales were, 5,000 bu choice White at 40c afloat; 5,000 bu Yellow at 34c afloat; 5,000 bu High Mixed at 33c afloat; 10,000 bu Mixed at 31½c; 5,000 bu do at 31c afloat; 5,000 bu High Mixed at 33½c f. o. b.; 8,000 bu do at 33c f. o. b.; 12,000 bu Mixed (early in favorite houses) at 30c; 2,000 bu do at 29½c; 43,000 bu do at 29½c; 46,000 bu do at 29c; 12,000 bu do at 28½c; 6,000 bu do at 28c; 9,000 bu Rejected at 24½c; 10,000 bu do at 24c; 1,500 bu do at 23½c, all in store. The market closing weak at 28½c for Mixed.

OATS—Received to-day, 55,641 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, 177,271 bu; shipped, 117,500 bu. We notice, since our last review, a gradual decline, the market closing dull with a downward tendency.

To-DAY the market declined 2c ₩ bushel. Sales 27,000 bu No. 1 at 30c in store; 1,000 bu do at 32c afloat; 500 bu Rejected at 27c in store.

RYE—Received to-day, 7,147 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, 31,719 bu; shipped, 31,134 bu. The market has ruled quiet and lower.

To-DAY the market again declined 1c. Sales 4,000 bu No. 1 at 43c in store; 1,000 bu Rejected at 32c in store; 2,500 bu at 34c in store.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 41 bu; received last week, 2,047 bu; shipped, none. Under light receipts the market is quiet but very firm. Sales to-day 300 bu choice at 70c delivered; 400 bu fair at 68c on track; 30 bags inferior at 30c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 730 brls; received last week, 1,626 brls; shipped, 96 brls. The market is quiet and easier, with sales of 100 brls at 29½c, and 400 brls on p. t.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 59@61c, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork dull and nominal at $9.50@9.75 for city and country packed Mess. BULK MEATS are steady with a moderate inquiry. Sales to-day, 20 pieces sugar cured Hams (city brand) canvassed at 9c; 400 country smoked Hams at 4c loose; 400 shoulders at 3½c loose; 10,000 lbs clear Bacon Sides at 4½c. LARD quiet and firm at 8@8½c.

TALLOW—There is a light supply and the market rules firm.

BROOM CORN—Scarce and in good demand at $90@100 per ton for choice, and $50@75 for common to fair.

SALT—Received last week, 21,749 brls; shipped, 9,947 brls. The market is not quite so active as the Government has prohibited its shipment into Missouri, or up the Missouri River. DOMESTIC—Is steady at $1 80 and $1.85 per brl. FOREIGN—Liverpool G. A. is in fair demand at 48c per 70 lbs in bulk, and $1.70 per sack of 210 lbs.

TIMOTHY SEED—The market is well supplied and about 5c per bushel lower. Sales of 249 bags prime at $1.59; 59 bags fair at $14.0.

BAGGING—Stark Mill Bags have been sold during the past few days at 47c, and Lewiston at 45c.

COOPERAGE—The market remains steady and firm. We quote.

Flour Barrels, round hoop	40c
" " flat	35c
Pork Barrels	$1.35c
Staves and Heading, flour brls per m.	7.00@7.50c
" " pork brls per m.	14.00@14 50c
Hickory Poles per m	13.00@20.00c

GROCERIES—There has been a very fair amount of business done in the grocery trade during the past week. The merchants of Indiana, Michigan and Northwestern Ohio come here for their stocks in preference to going East, as our merchants are well supplied and are selling very close on New York prices. At the present time the market is very firm and "hinging" on the proposed tariff, which, as soon as it goes into effective operation, will materially raise the prices of all classes of goods. SUGARS are very firm, and raw grades have advanced ½c since our last. COFFEES are very firm in consequence of the increased demand for army consumption, but have undergone no material change. RICE—We notice that this article has materially advanced in New York, but owing to the fact that there is a large stock on hand here our merchants have not raised the prices. TOBACCOS are very firm and are likely to advance some 15c ₩ lb as soon as the new tariff goes into operation. SOAPS, from the same cause, must also advance—at the present time manufacturers will make no contracts for delivery without that proviso. Other staples are steady.

We quote closing prices:

SUGARS—	
New Orleans common to fair	10½@10¾c
" prime to choice	10¾@11½c
Cuba fair to choice	9¾@10¾c
Porto Rico fair to choice	10¼@11¼c
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	12¾@13 c
" White, coffee, A	11¾@12¼c
" Yellow, B	11¾@12 c
" Yellow, coffee, C	10¾@11¼c

FISH—Under a light supply the market is quiet but very firm. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.60@2.75
No. 2 " "	2.25@2.50
No. 1 Trout, "	2.00@2.25
Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	5.00@5.50
Pickled Herring	3.00@3.50
No. 1 Mackerel, brls	11.75@12.00
" " hf brls	6.00@7.00
No. 2 " brls	9.00@11.00
" " hf brls	5.00@5.50
Dried Herring ₩ box	35@45

FRUIT—Lemons are scarce and firm. Green Apples dull and drooping. Other green fruit steady. Dried are dull and nominal. Quotations are as follows:

GREEN—Lemons ₩ box	$7.50@8.00
Apples, new	1.75@2.50
Peaches, ₩ box	1.25@1.75
Peaches, ₩ basket	1.25@1.75
Pears ₩ bu	2.00@4.00
Blackberries, ₩ bu	[illegible]
DRIED—Prime N. Y. apples, ₩ lb	5@6c
Common dried apples	4@5 c
Unpared peaches	5@7 c
Prime halves	7½@8
Common old	3@4 c

WOOL—The market is poorly supplied, but rules very firm with an upward tendency. The New York *Economist* says:

The activity in army goods and the immense wants of the government still keep up the excitement and activity in wool, which has further advanced 3c ₩ lb on domestic and 1@3c ₩ lb on foreign, with a tendency still higher. Domestic is selling at 60@65c, with some holders asking 70c and upwards; and Mogodore (African) wool which a little while ago could not be sold at 25c now readily brings 35@38c. In fact all descriptions except domestic are in very limited supply, and with no importations there will be no relief. The medium will be wanted holders are not at all anxious to sell, even at the high figures now ruling. The market is greatly excited, and the wool interest was never in so prosperous a condition.

Sales to-day, 1,500 lbs medium at 38c.

BUTTER—Under a good export demand the market rules firm. Sales of 35 firkins (a straight lot of choice yellow) at 10½c.

POTATOES—Quiet at 30@35c per bu.

EGGS—Selling at prices all the way from 7 to 9c

POULTRY—Chickens per dozen $1.50@1.75; turkies ₩ lb 5½@6c.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Sept. 2, 1862

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1862.

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C., FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 2, 1862, COMPARED WITH THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Lumber, ft	13,913,000	8,367,000	5,441,500
Shingles, no	3,361,000	2,964,750	3,474,000
Lath, pcs	786,000	881,000	1,134,000
Timber, ft	265,000	136,000	30,000
Posts, no	24,050	....	....

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 30, 1862.

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath
By Canal	748,498	880,500	5,000
By G. & C. U. R. R.	1,285,452	683,250	162,000
By I. C. R. R.	1,184,800	465,500	98,500
By C. & R. I. R. R.	72,990	170,750	5,000
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	765,495	188,500	36,000
By C.A. & StL. R R.	510,981	179,000	29,000
By C. & N. W. R. R.	97,589	49,500	3,000
By C. & M. R. R.	......	......	......
Three Eastern R'ds	30,069	......	......
Total last week	4,695,772	2,132,000	338,500
Total prev. week	3 390,141	2,161,500	379,000
Cor. week, 1861	4,049 235	2,496 340	2,241,250
Cor. week, 1860	6,658,166	5,022,530	2,504,009

LUMBER—There is no material change in the market. In the yards the demand for boards was more active, on account of an order for two million feet, by the Governor of the State, to build barracks. This has rendered the market firmer and sales are made mostly at $10.00. In cargoes there is no change to note—the demand being good at former prices.

SHINGLES—The market is firmer, and we note heavy sales at full prices. Cargoes afloat are firm.

LATH—Steady at $1.75 by the cargo, and $2.00 in the yards.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of lumber, &c., in the yards:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$24.00@25.00
Second Clear	20.00@22 00
Third Clear	13.00@15.00
Stock Boards	11.50@12.00
Common Boards,	10.00@ ...
Fencing	9.50@10.00
Clear Flooring, undressed	18.00@19.00
Second Clear do do	14.50@15.50
Common do do	13.00@ ....
Siding, Clear dressed	11.00@ ...
" Common do	9.00@ 9.50
Cull Boards	7.00@
Long Joists	10.00@15.00
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	3 25@ ...
do do No. 1	2.75@ 3 00
Sawed Shingles, A	3 00@
do do No. 1	2.50@ 2.75
Lath	2.00@
Posts, ₩ 100 nominal	8.00@12.50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—FLOUR—Market less active, scarcely so firm. Prices without material change; sales 11,800 brls. at $4.90@5.05 for super state; $5.2 @5.30 for extra state; $4.90@5.05 for super western; $5 20@5.40 for common to medium extra western, $5 50@5 60 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.70@6 25 for trade brands, market closing heavy. No buyers at outside quotations. Canadian flour quiet, scarcely so firm; sales 700 brls. at $5.2 @5.30 for common and $5 40@6 25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $3 75@4 30. Corn meal steady. Sales 750 brls Marsh's Caloric at $3.75.

WHISKY—Market without decided change; sales 400 brls. at 33@34c—the latter an extreme price.

GRAIN—Wheat market 1 cent lower; scarcely so much doing; sales 2,800 bu. Chicago spring at $1.12@1.21; 4,400 bu. heated do at $1.11; 4,800 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.17@1.23½; 29,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1.24@1.25; 6,000 bu. mixed western at $1.20; 56,000 bu. winter red western at $1.31@1.34½; 39,000 bu. amber Michigan at $1.34@1 35½; 26,000 bu. white Michigan (part new) at $1.40@1.47. Rye quiet and without material change. Barley dull and nominal. Corn market less active and 1c lower. Sales 94,000 bu. at 60@61c for sound old mixed western; 56@59c for eastern; 48@55c for unsound; 43c for badly damaged; and 68c for prime white southern. Oats dull at 58@60 for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES—Sugar—raw firm; sales 800 hhds at 8½c for Cuba; 8¾@11c for New Orleans; and by auction, 300 hhds New Orleans at 8¾@10¾c. Molasses firm; sales 800 hhds. clayed Cuba on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues heavy. Sales 480 brls. at $11.87½@12 00 for mess; 9 87½@1.00 for prime; $11.25@11 50 for prime mess. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 190 brls. at $5.50@7.00 for country prime; $10 00@10 75 for country mess; $12.00@13 75 for repacked mess; $13 75@14.37½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet and steady at $15.00@16 50 for western. Cut meats less active and very firm. Sales 55 packages at 4 4½c for shoulders; 5½@7c for hams. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard very firm and in fair demand. Sales 1,100 brls. at 9@9½c. Butter firm. Sales at 11@15c for Ohio; 14@19c for state. Cheese steady and firm at 7@9½c.

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

BEEF—Firm. Receipts 4,678; quoted 7½@8½c.
SHEEP—Dull. Receipts 13,556; quoted 3½@5c.
SWINE—Steady. Receipts 14,200; quoted 3½@3¾c.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 2.

Schr Lumberman, Connor, White River, 60 m lath, 16 m railroad ties.
Schr H Reed, McKay, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Reed, Kalamazoo, 60 cds wood.
Schr James Dresden, Finnigan, Charlottsville, 70 m staves.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 13 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, Colden, Pier Cove, 30 m lumber.
Schr George Foster, Hanson, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Prop Barber, Perritt, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr S Wallace, Lawrence, Wilkinson's Pier, 45 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Embright, Holland, 55 cds wood.
Schr Telegraph, Hays, White Lake, 74 m lumber.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Webster's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Triumph, Smith, Manistee, 70 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, 113 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Glaser, Pigeon's Creek, 56 cds wood.
Schr Mt Vernon, McVae, Pier Cove, 50 m lumber.
Schr Echo, Thompson, Duck Lake, 56 cds wood.
Schr Reciprocity, Day, Cape Vincent, 125 m lumber.
Schr Mary Sanderson, Williams, Oswego, 100 tons pig iron.
Schr Gem, Kennedy, Oswego, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Fabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Muskegon, 40 cds wood.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, Greenbush, 50 cds wood.
Schr Sea Star, Higby, Pier Marquette, 90 cds wood.
Prop Buckeye, Rasman, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr B B Summins, Wiridy, Goderich, 180 m lumber.
Schr Campbell, Dillon, Collingwood, 45 cds wood.
Prop Antelope, Buttin, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Kenosha, Lacey, Goderich, sundries.
Prop Niagara, Traverse, Sarnia, sundries.
Prop Colonist, Hays, Kingston, 909 sks salt.
Prop Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Prop Octavia, Pagelson, Grand Haven, 80 cds wood.
Prop G Knapp, Davis, Two Rivers, 110 m lumber.
Prop Three Bells, Clark, Holland, 30 m sq tl mber.
Prop Appelton, Smith, Manistee 75 m lumber.
Prop Success, Gilmore, Buffalo, 200 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Sept. 2.

Schr Phelon's Mills, Dill, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schr Eliza Logan, Lander, Buffalo, 18,40c bu wheat.
Schr Monteagle, White, Oswego, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Wm H Craig, Woodson, Port Colborne, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Northern Belle, Smith, Port Colborne, 16,000 bu corn.
Brig Minnesota, Rawson, Goderich, 12,700 bu corn.
Brig Mary Myers, Sirnits, 10,000 bu corn.
Bark Alexander, Muir.
Schr Lumberman, Connor, Grand Haven.
Schr B Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Jas Dresden, Reed, Kalamazoo.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Scow Pier Cove, Colden, Pier Cove.
Schr Geo Foster, Hansen, Muskegon.
Prop J Barber, Perritt, Grand Haven sundries.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, William's Pier.
Scow Tempest, Embright, Holland.
Schr Telegraph, Hays, White Lake.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Webster's Pier.
Schr Triumph, Smith, Manistee.
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven.
Schr Fisher, Glaser, Pigeon's Creek.
Bark Oneonta, Close, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Stmr Comet, Fabst, Two Rivers, 4[illegible] bu wheat, 488 bu corn.
Schr R Mott, Reed, Buffalo, 12,500 bu wheat.
Schr A G Morey, McDonald, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Prop Winona, Conkley, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schr Fanny, Lewis, Greenbush, 2,500 brls flour.
Schr Sea Star, Higley, Duck Lake.
Scow Mt Vernon, McVae, Kalamazoo.
Schr Thomas Simmons, Reed, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Bark Mary E Frew, Bronman, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, 17,000 bu corn.
Prop Antelope, Buttin, Collingwood, sundries.
Bark Advance, Muir, Port Colborne, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Algerine, Nocholson, Oswego, 6,694 bu wheat.
Schr Morning Light, Herd, Buffalo, 15 500 bu corn.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Elkins, Buffalo, 15,475 bu corn.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, Sept. 2, 1862.

The following vessels passed this port to-day:

UP—Bark Sweeney; schrs. Cascade, Navagh, Arcturus.

DOWN—Props. Baltic, Neptune, Ogdensburg; barks Cream City, Torrent, Milwaukee, Nichols, Sherman, Waverly; brigs Standart, Castalia, Empire, Lewis, Mariner; schrs. Scott, Smith, Adirondac, Farewell, Emen, Holley, Amelia Hibbard, Raynor, Joe Grant, Meigs, Morning, Whaling, Essex, Cordelia, Grapeshot, Summit, Cairo, Racine.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 1.

Arizona, La Salle, 1,443 brls salt.
Antiopa, La Salle, 5,400 bu corn.
Juniata, Du Page, 4,500 bu corn.
Tide, La Salle, 5,100 bu corn.
Edmonia, La Salle, 5,400 bu corn.
A Lincoln, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn.
Natilus, La Salle, 5,600 bu corn.
Adelia, Joliet, 3,600 bu corn, 800 bu oats, 600 bu wheat.
Utah, La Salle, 4,300 bu corn, 800 bu rye, 70 bu oats.
H Hamlin, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
Carrier, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Bumboldt, Joliet, 4,500 bu corn, 450 bu wheat.
Unionist, Morris, 5,800 bu corn.
Erwin, La Salle, 5,400 bu corn.
N L Hawley, La Salle, 5,000 bu corn.
Onward, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn, 115 bu seeds.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Africa, La Salle, 5,000 bu corn.
S A Douglas, Seneca, 5,600 bu corn.
H McClernand, La Salle, 6,000 bu corn.
Morris, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn, 200 bu rye, 132 bu seeds.
Dick Overall, La Salle, 1,417 brls flour, 18,600 lbs fire clay.
Eclipse, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn, 217 bu seeds.
Atlantic, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 5,400 lbs butter.
Lenont, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn.
Paramount, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn.
Dr Hawly, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn.
Ontario, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn, 380 dry hides.
Progress, LaSalle, 5,300 bu corn, 150 bu wheat.
Geo Grant, DuPage, 5,300 bu corn, 53 bu wheat.
Maria, Morris, 5,600 bu corn.
Carondelet, Morris, 5,600 bu corn.
Cuba, Ottawa, 4,600 bu corn.
Dr C Morton, LaSalle, 141 tons coal.

CLEARED ... Sept. 30.

Clarinda, Morris.
Morris, Morris.
Salina, LaSalle.
Eclipse, Lockport.
H McLennan, Ottawa.
Golden State, LaSalle.
Northrup, Joliet.
Pacific, LaSalle, 100 brls salt, 9,000 pkgs mdse, 3,375 lbs powder, 30 brls whiskey.
Powhattan, LaSalle, 41,000 ft lumber, 19 m siding, 25 m shingles, 18 m lath, 5 m brick.
Fannie Brendleton, LaSalle.
Contest, Morris.
Lemont, Lockport.

Auction [illegible]

BY WM. A. BUTTERS [illegible]

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS IN RICH FRAMES, AT AUCTION, BY SPECIAL CATALOGUE. A splendid Gallery of over [illegible] Gilt, Rosewood and Solid Black Walnut Frames, [illegible] No. 56 Dearborn Street, Opposite the Tremont House. On Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, 3d, 4th and 5th of September, at [illegible] the evening of each day. We will sell, as above, the beautiful Rare and Valuable Engravings, in [illegible] ed Frames, as seen now on FREE [illegible] gallery contains all the valuable [illegible] as also from the works of Landseer, [illegible] Wilkie, Ansdel, &c., &c. It is [illegible] very finest collection ever offered [illegible] tion in this city, and provokes [illegible] noisseur. They will be seen on [illegible] Monday morning until the evening [illegible] ladies and gentlemen are invited [illegible] ☞ Parties purchasing can have [illegible] ed by experienced packers [illegible] sep2-u59-4t WM. A. BUTTERS [illegible]

DRY GOODS, WOOL [illegible] Buck Gauntlets, YANKEE NOTIONS, &C., &C. AT AUCTION. ☞ Without reserve for Cash. On FRIDAY, Sept. 5th, at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] rooms, 46 48 & 50 Dearborn street, [illegible] mont House. sep3-u75-4t WM. A. BUTTERS [illegible]

NEW FURNITURE, BED-STEADS, TABLES, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. ☞ Without reserve for Cash. On SATURDAY, Sept. 6th, at [illegible] rooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn [illegible] Tremont House. sep2-u71-5t WM. A. BUTTERS [illegible]

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Complete stock of Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Masonic Goods, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 9½ o'clock [illegible] tinue until all is sold,) At our Auction Rooms, NOS. 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Nearly opposite Tremont House, [illegible] reserve for cash, the entire stock [illegible] signed to Geo. M. Gray, Esq., [illegible] ing of fine Gold Jewelry of all [illegible] Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver [illegible] and Forks, Silver and Silver Plated [illegible] Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, Salvers, [illegible] Also, a large lot of Masonic Goods. Also, two building lots located in [illegible] By order of GEO. M. GRAY, Esq., Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. sep2-u73-1w

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Large stock of Groceries, West India Goods, GLASS, CROCKERY, Wooden and Hardware, Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, &c. AT AUCTION. Without reserve for cash. Sale to commence Tuesday, Sept. 2d, at 9½ o'clock a. m., and to continue until all is sold, at the store of JOHN TAYLOR, on West Randolph street, near Union Park. The Fancy Groceries, shelf goods, tin, crockery, wooden ware, boots and shoes, &c., will be sold Tuesday morning. The horses, carriages, wagons, harness, [illegible] farm wagon, express wagon, heavy [illegible] cart, cart, shorts, 5 live hogs, on Tuesday [illegible] 2½ o'clock. The unbroken packages of West India goods, [illegible] sugar, coffee, bbls flour, [illegible] on Wednesday, at 9½ o'clock a. m. By order of Mary Anne Taylor, Administratrix. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. sep2-u62-2t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 58 Lake street. A large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, At Auction. On THURSDAY, Sept. 4th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms a superior assortment of Parlor, Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture, consisting in part of rich Bedroom Setts, plain and marble top Parlor Suits, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Parlor Chairs, Marble top and plain Centre Tables, [illegible] Trees, Plate Glass Mirrors, Dining and Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Chamber Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Bookcases, [illegible] Dressing Bureaus, Washstands with marble tops, washstands, do. Mirrors, French and Cottage Bedsteads, fine oak marble top Bedsteads, Mattresses, Beds, Bedding and Bedroom Furniture, Sewing and Reception Chairs, Two fine Bedroom Sets in rich Gold Gilt Frames. Also CARPETS. Elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets. se3-u155-2t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, CATALOGUE SALE OF SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 10th and 11th, at 7 o'clock each evening, at our Salesroom, 58 LAKE STREET, One of the finest collections of Oil Paintings which has ever been offered to the public. The Paintings are all in Gold Gilt Frames, and are all from the best manufactory of Mercher & Brothers, and every frame is guaranteed Gold Gilt. In this splendid collection will be found many very fine Paintings of Scenery, such as the Heart of the Andes after Church, Rockland Speedwell Falls, Crows Nest and Bara's Falls on Hudson, by Hardwick; View from West Point on the Hudson, Wouvion; Cook's Wharfs, [illegible] and many others equally desirable, which cannot be specified in this advertisement, in all numbering one hundred and twenty. These Paintings will not be sold under a limit, but to the highest bidder. [illegible] will receive. Those who are in want of Pictures will find it decidedly to their advantage to defer their purchases until this sale, when they can get fine OIL PAINTINGS to ornament their houses, at much less than citizens have done at our sales within the three past years. The Paintings will be on exhibition on Tuesday and Wednesday previous to the sale, thus giving all an opportunity of examining and judging for themselves their merits. The Paintings and Frames will be sold together. se3-u156-1w GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, To the Trade, Hotel Keepers and others. The most elegant stock of Silver Plated Goods Ever offered AT AUCTION. In Chicago, will be sold on Wednesday morning, Sept. 3d, at 9½ o'clock, and continue until all is sold. The stock consists of Tea Urns, Castors, Coffee Urns, Breakfast, Dinner and Tete-a-tete Castors, Goblets, Tea Urns, Fruit Stands, Wine Casters, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Ice Pitchers, Salvers, Trays, Syrup Pitcher and Plate, Cake Dishes, Toast Racks, Butter Coolers, Table and Tea Spoons, Salt Stands, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons and Forks, Ladles, Soup and Gravy Ladles, Fish Knives, Pickle Knives, and Baskets, &c., together with a great variety of other Fancy articles. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. au23-u159-2t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, TRADE SALE OF Fine and Common Furniture, Cane Seat Chairs, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Sept. 4th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 58 Lake street, large invoices of Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Furniture, consisting of Dressing and other Bureaus, Washstands, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Mahogany Chairs, Walnut, Cottage and Pannel Bedsteads, Tables, Cribs, Bedsteads, Chairs, Cane Seat, Cottage and Office Chairs, Rockers, Chamber Setts, with and without Marble Tops, Parlor Suits, Book Cases, &c. The above goods are consigned to us from Cincinnati, New York and Boston expressly for this sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. au28-u60-11

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, TRADE SALE OF White Granite Ware and Glassware AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Sept. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell a fine invoice of the best quality of White Granite Ware, (the manufacture of James Edwards & Sons,) consisting of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dining and Tea Ware, and will be sold in lots to suit the Trade. ALSO, 200 boxes of American Flint Glassware, consisting of Tumblers, Goblets, Wines, Champagnes, Bowls, Syrups, Covered Dishes and Butters, Jugs, Cream, Salts Peppers, Vinegars, Mustards, Jars, Preserve, Ale, &c. &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. au29-u60-1w

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION TRADE SALE. Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES. We shall offer to the COUNTRY TRADE 2500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Of desirable styles and well adapted to the retail Western trade—in lots to suit customers. The sale will commence AUGUST 19th, and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 A. M. until the stock is disposed of. COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are invite to call early and examine stock, as so favorable an opportunity seldom offers. GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers, 54 Lake street, Chicago. aug8-1373-2m

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, at his Salesroom, street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3d, FRIDAY, Sept. 5th, [illegible] o'clock A. M., will be sold dry goods, [illegible] notions, hats, caps and furnishing goods, [illegible] vate sale. Oil Cloths and Carpeting. au29-1873-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

Lost.

LOST—Near the City Hotel, [illegible] small Memorandum Book, containing [illegible] sum of money. Any person finding the [illegible] turning the same to 59 Lake st. can [illegible] money.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—On Saturday last, a black Leather Pocket Book, containing one $10 Treasury Note, one [illegible] some notes of small denominations, several [illegible] executions and other papers. The above reward will be paid upon its return to this office. [illegible]

General Notices.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD, August [illegible] The McLean County Bank, Bloomington [illegible] day filed in this office a notice of [illegible] J. Nash issued to the Secretary of [illegible] ing of the Gold Bank, &c. [illegible] Act of Art. Two of an Act Amendatory [illegible] al Banking Law, approved February [illegible] sep1-u85-3w JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.

A GRADUATE OF UNION COLLEGE, N. Y., (with the degree of A. [illegible] who has had some experience in teaching [illegible] would like a situation as teacher in a High or Public [illegible] academy, or as private tutor. Address [illegible] Box 121, Keokuk, Iowa.

HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT. [illegible] Any person wishing to avoid the [illegible] learn how to do so by sending to [illegible] one (50) cents to ELIHU T. KENWOOD [illegible] Ills., care of Box [illegible]

The Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862.

THE NEWS.

Washington, we are told, is quiet. Gen. Pope's army has fallen back without molestation to Munson's Hill. The rebel headquarters are located somewhere near Manassas, and there seems to be no disposition on the part of Gen. Lee to attack Washington. The only hostile force at Fairfax C. H. at the latest dates was a small cavalry force. Gen. McClellan has been definitely assigned to the command of the stationary defenses of Washington, heretofore held by Brig. Gen. Wadsworth. He will also have to do with the drilling and preparation of the new regiments for active service.

The excitement at Cincinnati and Louisville is subsiding. The rebels entered Lexington on Tuesday 6,000 strong, but it does not seem that they advanced beyond that place, or effected any damage beyond destroying a few bridges. Connection by rail and telegraph has been re-established with Paris, Ky.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Union Pacific Railroad Commissioners closed their second day's proceedings yesterday, after transacting a considerable amount of important business. The Business Committee reported a series of resolutions of a stirring and patriotic character setting forth the nature of the enterprise, its advantages and prospects appealing to the people to cement still stronger the bonds of Union by indissolubly joining the Atlantic and Pacific country and making their destinies one and inseparable. The general resolutions were supported by hearty speeches from distinguished gentlemen especially prominent among which is Gov. Evans' glowing account of the mineral resources of Colorado. The last resolution—of a purely business nature—gave rise to a very animated and general discussion, which is still pending. The gist of the debate is, whether the books of subscription shall be opened freely in the prominent cities of the loyal states, or whether the primary two millions of stock shall be vested in the capitalists of New York and Boston. Undoubtedly the former proposition will prevail. The Convention will probably adjourn to-day.

THREE MEASURES.

Washington is again beleaguered, and is in greater danger to-day probably than Richmond ever was. If ever a crisis existed demanding the exercise of great faculties, high resolution, mental and moral grasp, on the part of those in authority, it is the present. There are three measures which, if promptly adopted, will save the country even in the dark hour which has come, and they should be enforced without a moment's delay.

The first is a levy *en masse* of the arms-bearing population, to the number of at least *a million of men*, in addition to those already enlisted. And for this purpose every implement in the country that will hold gunpowder and discharge a bullet, or a half dozen buckshot, should be seized and placed in the hands of the men, so far as there is a deficiency of regulation arms.

The second measure is a declaration of freedom to the slaves. So long as we neglect this most obvious and righteous means of weakening the enemy, we shall deserve all the calamities that a just God may now or hereafter put upon us. There is no further room for the plea of timidity, that the "time has not come." The time has come; it may soon be too late.

The third measure is to *arm everybody who will fight for us*. The nation, throttled by a malignant and successful foe, refuses to accept any aid in its mortal struggle, unless it wears a certain complexion, and sports a peculiar quality of hair. The ruling passion strong in death! Away with such criminal paltering, trifling, gaming with the birthright of a free people! If we are willing to sacrifice ourselves to such a fetish, we have no right to immolate posterity upon the same altar.

Give us these three simple, feasible, common sense measures, and we shall straightway see our path out of the gloom of the present, into the glory of victory, peace, prosperity and true religion.

GENERAL MITCHEL.

A dispatch from Washington, dated September 2d, states that Gen. Mitchel has been ordered to take command at Hilton Head of the Department of the South, vice Gen. Hunter. What command is assigned to the latter is not stated.

☞ The question is asked on all sides, what is there to hinder Buell from pushing on to Knoxville in East Tennessee, which would place his forces in the rear of Kirby Smith, who is making his bold demonstration on Cincinnati and Louisville. What is to prevent Buell from making this movement, and then turning north and following Smith by the route which the latter took? Smith would thus find himself between two fires and would be obliged to beat a hasty retreat in the direction of south western Virginia. Perhaps it is too much to expect any vigor or action from any column commanded by a man who reserves all his energy for the persecution of rebel-hating officers. But everybody is wanting to know what Buell is doing with his large army, while Lexington is in possession of a division of rebel troops.

☞ The terrible peril in which the Union cause is now placed at the National Capital, grows out of the awful blunder committed last spring, in failing to pursue the rebels when they evacuated Manassas, and in dividing the Potomac army—sending one part of it to the Peninsula, and leaving a part on the Rappahannock. That piece of strategy has cost the nation 75,000 soldiers, $400,000,000, and six months of precious time, and may lose us Washington, Baltimore, Maryland, and Heaven only knows what other disasters may be in store for us, as the penalties of that stupid blunder.

The Overland Stage Route.

ATCHISON, K. T., Sept. 3.—Benjamin Halliday, passenger by the overland stage line, and J. Whitney, jr., arrived to-day. Their time, overland from Carson Valley to this place, is reported to be eleven days and one hour, including thirteen hours detention this side of Salt Lake. No Indians were seen. They represent the new mail route over the Cherokee Trail as excellent. Mr. Halliday states that after the 10th inst. the overland stages will pass daily through Denver City.

About Drafting.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* telegraphs that it is now understood the period of drafting will be left with the governors of the respective States to decide for themselves, as the government is not disposed to push matters, unless the emergency should be such as to render a single day's delay fatal.

Accident to a Transport.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The steamship Baltic, with 1,300 soldiers on board, comprising the 12th and 25th New York militia regiments, ran aground at Winter Quarter shoal on Monday afternoon. 800 soldiers were taken off by the schooner Trade Wind.

Rebel Cavalry Routed.

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, SEPTEMBER 2—1 p. m. (via CAIRO, 4 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Col. Dennis, with from 400 to 500 men, met with rebel cavalry yesterday, a few miles west of Whedon, in superior force, driving them and whipping them badly. The enemy left 110 dead on the field, and with wounded are estimated at over 250. Our loss is five killed and forty-five wounded.

COL. KIRK IN COMMAND AT LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville *Democrat* of yesterday says:

"Colonel Kirk, commanding 34th Illinois volunteers, has been placed in command by Gen. Boyle of all the United States forces in this city, and all new regiments that may arrive in order to fit them for service, and see that they are well disciplined. The colonel is a splendid officer."

EASTMAN II